The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

A Fleet of Vessels in Search of the City of Boston.

Entry of the Duke of Montpensier in Madrid.

Execution of the Assassin of Greenwaldth in Havana.

Successes of the Red River Insurgents.

SURRENDER OF BOULTON TO REAL.

Boulton Tried and Sentenced to be Shot.

EUROPE.

The City of Boston—Feeling in England—The Irish Land Question—The Press on the New Tory Leader, the Darien Canal and the "American Policy"—Another Great Billiard Match.

LONDON, March 5.—The managers of the Inman steamship-line, both here and at Liverpool, are still confident of the safety of the *City of Boston*. They have sent out a great many vessels to cruise in search of her. Heavy easterly gales have prevailed around the coasts recently, and it is reported to-day that no less than five hundred vessels of all sorts are off Ireland unable to make English ports. The officers of the Channel Squadron (just on the point of leaving Lisbon for Fayal) have been instructed to keep a sharp lookout for the missing steamer. There has been no further advance in the premium at the Underwriters'. *Apropos* of the *City of Boston*, the journals to-day cite the case of the *City of Washington*, which was out four weeks with a broken rudder, in 1866, but which came into port safely at last.... Mr. GLADSTONE to-day received a deputation of the Irish people on the subject of the Land bill now before Parliament, and in response to their address promised every necessary modification in the details of that bill....The *Saturday Review* has an editorial to-day on the Irish question, wherein it says: "The repression of lawlessness in Ireland should precede any legislation."....An able communication on the Irish question appears in the *Times* to-day, occupying nearly a page. The writer analyzes and justifies the Irish Land bill as a noble and comprehensive measure. He points out the defects of the bill, and shows that they may be easily remedied....The *Spectator* ridicules the choice of the Duke of RICHMOND as leader of the Tories in the House of Lords....The *Times* in its city article, reviews and discourages the attempts to build a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien...The *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day says it is unable to admire the American policy of seeking to appropriate all the odds and ends of territory in the market, regardless of the character of the people or the value of the land....Another splendid contest at billiards occurred last evening at the Seymour Hotel, Totnes, between W. COOK, Jr., the champion, and R. D. STANLEY. The champion won, having made one break of 512 points and 167 spot strokes in succession.

The Duke of Montpensier in Madrid—Popular Demonstration—Carlist Risings in Aragon and Segovia—The Cortes—Important Government Changes in the Provinces.

MADRID, March 5.—The Duke of MONTPENSIER arrived here yesterday. He entered the city amid the firing of guns, ringing of bells and the enthusiasm of the people. He will soon settle here definitiveely with his family.... The Carlists are very active and determined. Scenes of violence and bloodshed have occurred to-day at Aragon and Segovia. No particulars are received....In the Constituent Cortes to-day a proposition was made for a vote of displeasure, because the Bishop of Osnia was brought into the Chamber in the custody of the Civil Guards. The matter was summarily rejected by a vote of 132 against 9....Important changes have been made to day in the administration of the affairs of the provinces. No less than thirty Governors have been either removed or transferred.

The Conspiracy in Paris—Disposition of the Prisoners—Another Algerian Cable—Ratification by Belgium of the New Postal Treaty—The Baltic Sea Open.

PARIS, March 5.—An official note has been published to-day denying the statement made in the *Moniteur*, to the effect that the prisoners who were arrested during the recent troubles were compelled to remain in confinement twenty days without having an examination. The note says that all those prisoners were duly interrogated, but they refused to answer as to the conspiracy, and they were therefore imprisoned for contumacy. Of the five hundred persons arrested, seventy-four remain in custody, all on serious charges....The *Officiel Journal* publishes a decree to-day granting the permission of the Government to lay a second cable from the shores of France to Algeria. This is accepted as establishing the fact that all monopoly in ocean cables is abolished.

BRUSSELS, March 5.—The new postal treaty between Belgium and the United States, which reduces ocean postage to one-half the present rates, has been ratified by the former Government.

STETTIN, March 5.—The ice in the Baltic has broken up, and navigation will soon be resumed.

CUBA.

The Assassin of Greenwaldth Convicted—Prominent Cubans Killed—Frauds on the Revenue Discovered.

HAVANA, March 5.—ZAMORA, the assassin of ISAAC GREENWALDTH, was this morning found guilty of the murder, and was sentenced to be executed this afternoon....The insurgent Colonel MENESES, Captain MARIANO MADRIGAL and thirteen others, have been killed during engagement with the Spaniards in the Cinco Villas District. Captain-General DE RODAS and Intendente SANTOS have lately discovered new and important frauds in the collection of the Customs, and other new schemes for robbing the Government.

HAVANA, March 5—Evening.—Consul-General BIDDLE has taken full charge of the United States Consulate in this city.

The assassin ZAMORA was executed this afternoon in the presence of detachments from every volunteer battalion in this city and vicinity.

Mexico—Opposition to Juarez—Annexation Growing in Favor.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 5.—A gentleman who has just returned from Chihuahua, Mexico, reports that there is great excitement in that and the other border States of Mexico, and that the feeling in favor of the overthrow of President JUAREZ is strong. Many of the best citizens favor annexation to the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—A large body of men sailed for Muzatlan March 3, on the steamer *Forward*, formerly a British gunboat, for the purpose of joining the revolutionary leader, PLACIDE VEGA, and that other reinforcements will be sent from this city to Mexico soon.

THE WINNIPEG WAR.

Important News if True—Surrender of Baulton to Riel With Fifty-seven Men—Baulton Court Martialed and Sentenced to Death.

TORONTO, Ont., March 5.—A special dispatch from St. Paul to the *Daily Telegraph* says: "A letter dated Pembina, Feb. 21, gives startling news. Major BAULTON and Dr. SCHULTZ, after occupying the lower stone fort, moved on Fort Garry with a force of 200 Canadians, English and half-breeds. Not being strong enough to attack Fort Garry, they encamped near by. RIEL collected five hundred men and attacked them. BAULTON, finding that but little assistance was to be expected from the settlers, surrendered, with fifty-seven of his men, who were marched to Fort Garry, while the others, under SCHULTZ, retreated to the stone fort. On the 19th RIEL dispatched one hundred armed men to attack SCHULTZ. WILLIAM GAULEY, one of SCHULTZ's scouts, was captured and shot. Later reports say that SCHULTZ had left the Stone Fort, and was making his escape in the direction of the Rainy Lakes." Another letter of the same date says: "Major BAULTON, finding that the settlers would not rise, became disgusted, left SCHULTZ, and started back with fifty-seven men for Prairie La Portage, and before reaching Assinaboine they were met by a party of RIEL's men, to whom BAULTON surrendered on demand without firing a shot. A few hours' later news from Fort Garry is to the effect that Captain BAULTON was Court martialed, and sentenced to be shot on the 20th.

THE PRINTING BUREAU.

The President's Visit Yesterday—Enthusiastic Reception—Decorations and Mottoes—A Similar Visit Made by Mr. Lincoln During the Last Year of the War.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The President, accompanied by General DENT, visited the Government Printing Office at noon to-day, upon the invitation of Mr. CLAPP, and inspected the machinery and manner of conducting the business in that establishment. The Marine Band was in attendance. Mr. CLAPP, the Government Printer, received the President, and escorted him through the building in company with Senators ANTHONY, CASSERLY and HARRIS, and Hon. Mr. LAFLIN, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing. It was stated at the office yesterday that this visit would be made, and the employes improved the decorations, consisting of handsome wreaths of flowers, flags and portraits. Some large banners were hung in festoons from the ceilings, on which were printed the following mottoes: "March 4, 1869: Gold 145; March 4, 1870: Gold 113;" "One year's Administration the national debt reduced ninety millions;" "U. S. GRANT, synonymous with peace and plenty," "Fight it out on that line if it takes all the Summer." A sheepskin printer's apron was suspended over one of the presses with the portraits of GRANT and COLFAX on either side. The word "welcome" in large letters was conspicuous in the west end of the job office. About three-fourths of the male employes of the office served under General GRANT in the late war, and the occasion was one of great interest to them. This is the first visit the President has ever made to this office.

President LINCOLN visited the Printing Office during the last year of the war, and was received then with demonstrations of respect. As the President entered the compositors' room, "Hail to the Chief" was played by the band, which had been engaged for the occasion by the employes. No intermission of work in any of the rooms was observed during the time the visitors were passing the 700 workmen employed there. After going through the compositor's room, the pressroom below was visited, where the large Bullock press, tastefully decorated with miniature flags and a portrait of the President, attracted much attention. The stereotype, binders', folding and ruling rooms were visited in order, and the visitors introduced to the foreman of each room by Mr. CLAPP, and the machinery was examined while in full operation. The process of stereotyping was witnessed with much interest by the visitors, and many questions answered by the workmen as to the manner of doing the work. In passing through the folding room, a beautiful bouquet of flowers, prepared by the ladies there, was presented to the President by Mrs. EMMA LOUDERBACK, who said: "Mr. President—Please accept this floral tribute from the ladies of this department." The President received the gift, bowing his acknowledgments, and bidding the ladies good morning, passed on. The visit occupied about two hours, and the President was escorted to the door on his departure by Mr. CLAPP, amidst the cheers of the employes and music by the band.

FIRES.

Destruction of a Portion of the State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton—Heavy Losses in Boston and Philadelphia.

BINGHAMTON, March 5.—The rear building of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum caught fire last night and was entirely destroyed. The burned part includes the dining room, the kitchen, the laundry, fifteen or twenty patients' rooms, the gymnasium, &c. The loss will be very large, estimated at $75,000; insured for $25,000. The main building is still standing, and the patients are provided for. The management will continue operations, and in a few days patients will be received as usual.

BOSTON, March 5.—The large wooden building on the corner of Sumner-street and People's Ferry-avenue, in East Boston, owned by the Maverick Wharf Company, and occupied by J. Q. A. CLIFTON, lumber dealer, ALBERT LOW, rigger, and J. H. DAHL, naval architect, were destroyed by fire last night. Mr. LOW had a stock of new rigging for a ship, valued at $25,000, and Mr. CLIFTON's loss in dressed lumber is about the same amount. The total loss is $60,000; partially insured.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Three fires occurred here between midnight and daylight. The most serious was the burning of the upper part of the eastern section of BROWN's iron building, corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets. The fire was confined to the fourth and fifth stories. PENISTON's wine and beer vaults on the first floor were damaged by water. GLADING & SON, blank book manufactory, on the fourth floor, stock destroyed; loss, $16,000; insured for $12,000, mostly in city companies, and $2,500 in Springfield, Mass. The third floor was occupied by JACOB KUTZ, pocketbook manufactory; mostly injured by water. The insurance patrol prevented severe damage.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 5.—T. J. EVANS' bakery at Peekskill was burned this morning. The loss is $2,000; fully insured.

Another Kerosene Murder—Two Children Burned to Death in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—Last Friday evening, at Wetherdsville, Baltimore County, Md., two children of ALEXANDER EDMONSON, a boy and a girl, aged respectively 5 and 3, were fatally burned by the explosion of a coal oil lamp, in the hands of their mother.

The Boiler Explosion in the State Normal School at Cortland—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

CORTLAND, N. Y., March 5.—The Coroner's Jury in the case of HENRY L. DAINS, who was killed at the boiler explosion in the State Normal School in this village, rendered their verdict to-day, by which they find that the boiler was new and constructed in a proper and workmanlike manner, and the iron of good quality. The jury found that the cause of the explosion was an insufficiency of water in the boiler; that the steam gauge had become disarranged, and the engineer was probably deceived thereby; that DAINS was competent to have charge of the boiler and heating apparatus, and that the Local Board had reason to consider him as such.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Southern Pacific Railway—Special Elections Ordered—A School Teacher Imprisoned for Punishing a Pupil—Outrages on the Chinese—The Coming Billiard Match—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—The State Legislature has passed a bill ordering special elections in San Francisco, Monterey and San Louis Obispo Counties, to allow voters to decide whether bonds shall be issued in aid of the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad southward from Gilroy....WILLIAM A. ROBINSON, an assistant teacher in the Lincoln Public School in this city, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the County Jail for cruel punishment of a pupil....The white laborers employedin the City of Nevada, Cal., have driven offthe Chinamen laboring on a railroad, destroying their tents and buildings ....Great interest is felt in the result of the championship game of billiards to-night between RUDOLPH and DEERY. The average of their play for practice is so nearly equal that little odds is offered. DEERY appears to be the favorite, as the least excitable of the two. Heavy bets are pending on the results in this city and throughout California and Nevada......During the week the mining share market has been active, closing at improved figures, as follows: Alpha, $13; Belcher, $17; Chollar, $20; Confidence, $20; Crown Point, $17; Empire, $22; Gould & Curry, $160; Hale & Norcross, $132; Imperial, $23; Kentuck, $84; Occidental, $11; Ophir, $12; Overman, $72; Savage, $32; Sierra Nevada, $8; Yellow Jacket, $41.

The Hale & Norcross Company have declared a dividend of $6 per share, payable on the 10th inst.

The Case of George Vanderpool—The Manistee Banker Convicted of Murder—Active Efforts for a New Trial.

DETROIT, Mich., March 5.—A feeling seems to be gaining ground that GEO. VANDERPOOL, lately convicted of murder at Manistee, did not have an impartial trial, owing to the inability of the prisoner to obtain the necessary witnesses and to the hostile public feeling in Manistee influencing the jury against him. A meeting of leading citizens of Maskegan, where VANDERPOOL's family reside, was held to-day, and a committee appointed to take measures to secure a new trial for him and to prepare an appeal to the people of the State to coöperate in the movement. Residents of Pontiac, Mich., have subscribed $500 towards a fund of $2,000 to secure a fair trial for VANDERPOOL.

The Sugar Frauds in Louisiana—Reported Removal of Custom House Officials.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 5.—The parties implicated in the sugar frauds are jubilant over the reported removal of HERWIG, BECHTEL and GORMLEY from the Custom House. It is stated that HERWIG has devoted much time to the collection of evidence in the fraud cases. BECHTEL has been in the Auditor's office for a number of years. GORMLEY was manifest clerk when the large quantities of whisky were said to have been fraudulently exported, during the reign of the former Collector.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PORTLAND, Me., March 5.—JAS. MCCARTHY, who broke into G. W. DAVIES' shoe store by smashing a pane of glass, last night, was tracked home this morning by means of blood which fell from a cut in his hand and arrested. He had committed a similar burglary the previous night. He has accomplices, but refuses to divulge their names.

DULUTH, Minn., March 5.—Work on the Northern Pacific Railroad has begun energetically. The elevators and docks here are progressing rapidly despite the season; a thousand men are at work upon them.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 5.—PATRICK LEDDY, who was arrested for committing a rape on a child 5 years of age, in Peekskill, has been committed to the White Plains Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 5.—The *Commercial Advertiser* this afternoon publishes Hon. D. S. BENNETT's complaint in a libel suit against that paper for $10,000 damages, together with its answer, which reaffirms all the previous charges, and goes into additional charges with dates and particular circumstances. The defendant waives the usual legal delay for preparation, and challenges BENNETT to a trial on the opening of the Court on Monday next.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 5.—A thirty-pound Parrott shell exploded in the foundry yard of Messrs. HART & BASLEY to-day, dangerously injuring three negroes engaged in breaking up old shell brought from the battle grounds below the city. One of the negroes is not expected to live. No blame is attached to the owners of the foundry, who fully instructed the negroes.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 5.—The charter election is progressing quietly, with a lively spirit manifested. The Republicans have no ticket in the field. In the contest for Mayor, the indications at this hour are unfavorable to J. H. BUNCE, the present incumbent. BAXTER, his opponent, is gaining strength. The other city officers will probably be all reëlected, except the Chief of the Fire Department.

BOSTON, March 5.—The Coroner's investigation of the circumstances relating to the death of JOHN DEAN, whose body was found on the dock with a bullet in the head, resulted in a verdict of justifying officer MCNAMARA in shooting DEAN, on the ground of self-defence.

HELENA, Mon., March 5.—A man known as PATRICK attacked and killed his partner, JOHN BENSON, in Oregon Gulch yesterday. No cause is assigned for the homicide. PATRICK was arrested. The thermometer last night indicated twenty degrees below zero.

SANTE FEE, N. M., March 5.—The United States District Court adjourned to-day. The weather is clear and very mild.

DENVER, Col., March 5.—The weather is moderate. A northeast snow storm commenced about noon to-day, and still continues.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 5.—Several business houses in this city resumed specie payments yesterday.

Death of a Leading French Republican in St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Democrat, March 2.

Many St. Louisans have learned with sadness of the death of Mr. JOSEPH P. LOISEAU, a leading French and American Republican, especially well known to our newspaper men. He was a finished gentleman, full of enthusiasm for liberal ideas and constantly devoting himself to promote their success. We last saw him on the morning of the telegraphed intelligence of the shooting of NOIR by Prince NAPOLEON, when he called at our office to verify the dispatch, and was sanguine that such an assassination must hasten the end of the Empire. LOISEAU has died at the age of but 35 years, cut off by variola. He was born in the Province of Burgundy, France, and migrated thence to this city in 1856, with his wife and father. He was one of the editors of *La Revue L'Ouest*, and exerted himself strenuously to sustain that paper as an organ of the Republican Frenchmen in St. Louis. He was the St. Louis correspondent of the New-York *Bulletin*, French. On the approach of the rebellion he raised three companies of Frenchmen in St. Louis, to fight for the Republic. Subsequently he organized Camp Fremont of the Grand Army of the Republic, and later the St. Louis French Republican Union. It is sad to say that his death occurred on the very night when the associations were jointly commemorating the French revolution of '48, animated by sympathetic letters addressed to them from the Old World by ROCHEFORT, HUGO, BLANC, GARIBALDI and their patriotic compeers. While the societies LOISEAU had founded were being freshly inspired by the words of these great men, his spirit passed from earth. The obsequies were on Sunday attended by a long *cortége* of French and Americans, to the Holy Ghost Cemetery, where sincere eulogies were pronounced over the grave. His death bereaves a wife, three children, and a wide circle of sorrowing friends.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP WESER.

The steamship *Weser*, which left Bremen Feb. 19, and Southampton Feb. 22, reached this port at an early hour yesterday morning. Her advices are later by two days than were those at hand by the steamship *Russia*.

The death is announced of General Baron DE BERTHOIS, formerly aid-de-camp to LOUIS PHILIPPE; of M. DELAMARRE, founder and former editor of the *Patrie* newspaper, and of M. GAUGIRAN-NANTEUIL, aged 96 years, and the oldest dramatic author in France.

The charge of libel preferred against the *Pall Mall Gazette* by Mr. DION BOUCICAULT has been withdrawn by that gentleman, with the understanding that public amends would be made for the printing of the obnoxious article. The *Gazette* of the following day says: "As Mr. BOUCICAULT seems to have interpreted the letter in a sense different from that which was intended, we willingly express our regret for any annoyance the letter may have occasioned him, and offer him our assurance that nothing could have been further from the purpose of the writer than to refer in any way to the private character of Mr. BOUCICAULT."

The Swedish Diet in its last sitting decided unanimously that the royal proposition relative to the Pact of Union between the two Kingdoms, (Sweden and Norway,) should be postponed to next session. That determination had been foreseen, as the King in his speech declared that he was not opposed to an adjournment of the question. These delays are explained by the resistance encountered in Norway to any change in the relations with the sister realm.

We learn from the *Railway News* that Mr. HENRY BESSEMER (the inventor of the steel process) has discovered and patented a plan by which sea-sickness may be avoided in future. "By the application of the principle upon which a ship's compasses are suspended he provides a room which will be perfectly free from the rolling or pitching motion of the vessel. A working model, which has been already constructed, shows the simplicity and efficacy of the plan. The suspended chamber in this model is hemispherical in shape, and can be made with a glass roof."

VICTOR HUGO has written to ROCHEFORT, and the letter of the author of *Les Miserables* is printed in the *Rappel*. "I have written to you," he says, "several times. I doubt whether my letters reached you. I make this a little one, as it will thus resemble the Empire in one respect; perhaps it will be suffered to reach its destination. So you are in prison. I congratulate the revolution. Your popularity is immense, as are your talents and your courage. All that I predicted is coming to pass. You are henceforth one of the powers of the future. I am, as ever, profoundly your friend. I clasp your hand, dear outlaw, dear conqueror."

The Chamber of Accusation of the High Court of Justice had found a true bill against Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE, and committed him for trial on a capital charge. As soon as the decision of the Chamber was made known, M. DEMANGE, one of the Prince's counsel, went to the Conciergerie Prison to announce it to him. The Prince had his wife and some intimate friends with him at the time, and therefore M. GROBON, the jailer, thought it delicate to call him into his own room to receive the serious communication. On hearing it the Prince merely said it was better so; that publicity was the best way to bring out the truth; and that all he now hoped was that there would be no long delay before his trial.

The French papers publish what is represented as the purport of the letter which Count DARU, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, is said to have sent to a friend in Rome upon the subject of the debates in the Ecumenical Council. Count DARU says that his devotion to the Holy See is beyond suspicion, but he hopes that imprudent acts will not embarrass his position. The French Government is a free Government, he adds, and is obliged to pay serious heed to public opinion. The Council ought, therefore, to be prudent, or the Ministry might be forced, by a vote of the Chamber, to recall the French troops from Civita Vecchia. Count DARU expresses the opinion, in conclusion, that just now there is too much excitement and passion in Rome, and that it would be well for the Council to adjourn.

ENGLAND.

More About the Weather—The Question of Emigration—The Southwark Election—Gladstone's Land Bill and Forster's Education Project—The Ballot—A New Marriage Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1870.

A fortnight ago I made foolish boasts of our Springlike weather. That very day it began to rain, and poured for a week. Then it became cold as vengeance and blew tremendous gales all round the coast. The thermometer went down to twenty-seven degrees in some places; the channel was terrific; telegraph wires snapped in all directions just as the Government got hold of them; many ships were wrecked, and on the Scottish coast harbors were almost destroyed—the waves rolling in over forty feet high, while the spray rose 200 feet and was driven miles inland. Think of vessels dashed on such a shore as that! The Thames was full of floating ice and traffic on it almost suspended. The waters in the parks were crowded with skaters, and the Police and men employed by the anti-Drowning Society were kept busy in pulling out hundreds of persons who could not be kept from dangerous places.

As you may suppose, deaths from cold have been added to deaths from starvation. The lists of both in the papers are very painful. The poor law authorities do all they can, but the workhouses are crowded. Soup kitchens are opened, and British benevolence was never more active—but they have not yet discovered the right way to deal with such masses of needy and demoralized people—people who are content to sit down and be fed—who take all they can get, and make no effort to render an equivalent.

EMIGRATION.

The Government will have nothing to do with any scheme of emigration. They know that if they send people abroad they must support them, and it is cheaper to do it at home. As a rule, the people wanted in America and the colonies will go themselves. As a rule, those who cannot get along here would not get on anywhere. But when great industries are destroyed, like shipbuilding in London or cotton spinning in Lancashire, it is an exceptional case. Nearly all the London shipyards have been closed for two years or more. Half the cotton mills in Preston, for one case, are idle. In such cases something ought to be done, and I think it better that the Government should do what is needful, as the American Government did in the establishment of the Freedman's Bureau, than that the uncertain and unfair mode of sending round the hat should be resorted to.

THE SOUTHWARK ELECTION.

Southwark has got through the excitement of the election, and Mr. ODGER, the cordwainer, is defeated. So is the Liberal Party, with its 8,000 majority. Colonel BERESFORD, the Conservative, is elected. Mr. ODGER had more votes than his Liberal opponent, but he made a mistake. Sir H. WATERLOW proposed, weeks ago, to leave it to the Liberal electors to say which should run and ODGER refused. He was determined to run anyhow, and he has run in the Conservative candidate. Had he accepted the offer, he would probably have been to-day an M. P.—the first cordwainer, I presume, to enjoy that honor.

GLADSTONE'S LAND BILL.

Mr. GLADSTONE introduced his Irish Land bill in a speech of three hours' duration, in which he patiently, clearly, and even at times eloquently, explained all the details of a most complicated measure. The Irish are to get neither perpetuity nor fixity of tenure, but what is considered a reasonable security. The rights of landlords are not sacrificed or confiscated. Ulster tenant right is made legal where it exists. Leases are to be obligatory. Compensations are to be settled by law. No man can be capriciously evicted. The Government will loan money to help tenants buy the land they occupy, where the landlords are willing to sell, and it will also lend the proprietors money to make improvements. It is a moderate measure, it seems a fair one, and though it may disappoint the sanguine expectations of a portion of the Irish people, both parties in Parliament seem inclined to give it their support.

FORSTER'S EDUCATION BILL.

The same may be said of the Education bill introduced by Mr. FORSTER. It combines the best features advocated by the Union and the League, and it makes education compulsory. The whole country is districted, and henceforth every district must have an efficient school, and every child must be sent to it. No longer will 40,000 untaught children be allowed to run wild in the streets of Liverpool, and similar numbers in other large towns. The roughs, as a class, are to be abolished. The power, the prestige, the wealth, the very existence of England as a nation, is in peril from the ignorance of the masses of her people. They work, and they govern, and they are not educated to do either well. They have stood still and let the world go by them. This bill will become a law, and henceforth England will be an educated nation. England educated, and Ireland loyal, contented and prosperous! Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. FORSTER, Mr. LOWE—the whole Liberal Ministry may chant their *nunc dimittis*.

THE BALLOT.

A bill for establishing the ballot has been introduced by Mr. LEATHAM, a private member, who could not wait for the Government, and notice has been given of a bill to permit women to vote for members of Parliament, as they are already doing for municipal officers. Mr. LEATHAM wants every voter whose name is all right on the register to be handed a marked card, on which is printed the names of all the candidates, in different colors, for the convenience of those who cannot read. The voter will then go into a private room, scratch those he does not care to vote for, fold up the card and hand it to the officer, who will drop it in the ballot box. Some such measure will be passed during the present session.

But opposition to women voting, further than they can do already, has sprung up in an unexpected quarter. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that M. COMTE, the founder of the Positive Philosophy and the systematic contemner of the supernatural, ended in proclaiming a religion based on the absolute excellence of France first, and next of the Roman Catholic Church, all under female influence; while Mr. MILL, against his whole logic in philosophy, was influenced by his late wife to adopt the woman's rights theory. If women can now turn two such philosophers as COMTE and MILL round their little fingers, what would they do with all of us, if they elected members of Parliament, and finally got elected themselves, which they would be sure to do. But the *Pall Mall* has a stronger objection yet. It is that the ladies, where they now have votes, uniformly vote with and for the clergy. They are Conservatives to a man. Dissenting ladies, it is true, will go with their own ministers, who are mostly Liberals; but the voting Church women are in a large majority. If women vote, the whole nation will be given over irrevocably to aristocratic guardsmen and clergymen—a state of things the *Pall Mall* cannot bear to think of. But Mr. JACOB BRIGHT, who is preferred by some to his brother JOHN, has taken the Female Suffrage bill in charge, and will do his utmost to carry it.

MARRIAGE BILL.

Another bill, passed once more to its second reading by a large majority, and which has once or twice passed the Commons, but been defeated in the Lords, is the bill to make it lawful for a man to marry his deceased wife's sister; and against this the *Saturday Review*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and, I believe, all the high class and religious journals, have very strong objections, though the measure has been advocated in the House by Mr. BRIGHT and most of the advanced Liberals. But a wife's sister is one of those who in the table of prohibited degrees in the Prayer Book we are told "a man may not marry." The *Pall Mall* says:

"Every one knows that the bill would never have been heard of if certain wealthy sinners had not found that the law as it stands interfered with the decent gratification of their passions, and that it was easier to alter the one than to restrain the other. The man who wants to marry his sister-in-law may be a legitimate object of legislative intervention. To him the law is a positive burden, and there can be no question as to his having a sufficient *locus standi* when he comes forward to ask that it may be altered. But the man who has married, or rather gone through a travesty of marriage with his sister-in-law, is in a wholly different position."

I do not see that the *Gazette* has any great horror of a man marrying his deceased wife's sister, though the law declares it to be incest, but what it dreads is "the thin end of the wedge." If people are allowed to go so far, they will go further, and it puts the argument neatly enough:

"Either there is such a thing as relationship by affinity or there is not. If there is, a sister by affinity is surely near enough to come within the prohibited degrees. If there is not, why should a non-existent relationship be recognized in every case but one? If a man may marry his deceased wife's sister, why should he be forbidden to marry his deceased wife's mother? There is simply no answer to this question, except that certain people with long purses have done the one and have not as yet been seized with any desire to do the other. Or, again, why should a woman be forbidden to marry her deceased husband's brother?"

And, in fact, if people may marry any of their wives and husband's relations, why not all of them? A great many English people have a horror of all such marriages. A man looks upon the mother, sister and daughter of his wife as his own mother, sister and daughter, and not as persons whom he might, on the death of his wife, be free to marry. There is just now an ill-founded and absurd prejudice against mothers-in-law, whilst fathers-in-law are rather popular, if they have money or influence. A young clergyman who marries a bishop's daughter, or a lawyer who has a Judge for his father-in-law, is apt to think much of him. MONADNOCK.

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

Testimony Completing the Fourth Day's Proceedings.

The TIMES of Wednesday contained the testimony adduced during the first four days' proceedings in the MORDAUNT divorce suit, with the exception, however, of that evidence taken on the afternoon of Feb. 19, after the closing of the mail. The missing portion we refer to was received yesterday, and it follows:

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY.

ALFRED BRET having deposed, was followed by FREDERICK W. JOHNSON. He said: I was formerly footman to Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT. While Captain FARQUHAR was staying at Walton in the Autumn of 1867, I took a note, I believe from Mrs. CADOGAN, into Lady MORDAUNT's sitting room. The Captain was there. They had carving tools before them. The rest of the party were out shooting. I did not knock before entering. Lady MORDAUNT told me I ought not to come in without knocking. She had not told me so before. I went with Lady MORDAUNT in the Spring of 1868 to the Alhambra. Captain FARQUHAR was there. Lady KINNOUL (with whom Lady MORDAUNT was staying) went too in her own carriage, and Lady MORDAUNT in a hired one. Lady MORDAUNT left about 12. The Captain rode part of the way home with her. I have posted three or four letters from Lady MORDAUNT to him, and have also delivered a letter to him. The Prince of WALES called once in 1867; I did not see him at the house again. He also called on Lady MORDAUNT while she was staying with Lady KINNOUL. I have taken letters from her Ladyship addressed to the Prince; some I took to Marlborough House, and others I posted.

Cross-examined—Letters were given me by her ladyship, her maid and the butler. I posted a great many. The Prince called at Lady KINNOUL's to see Lady MORDAUNT just after she had got better. She had been confined to her room.

Reëxamined—I took two or three letters to Marlborough House; two I am positive, and I think I posted three to the Prince of WALES within three days.

On the learned Judge asking the date of this, the witness pulled out what he called a diary and wished to refer to it, but when questioned by his Lordship he admitted that it was written as recently as last night, partly, he said, from memory and partly from a private book which he had not brought with him, in which he entered anything he wished to remember. Being, of course, prohibited from referring to this paper, he said he believed he took the letters in 1868, at the time he was with Lady MORDAUNT in Belgrave-square.

Reëxamination continued—I think I took letters at some other time. I don't think anybody in the establishment saw her Ladyship give me letters.

Lord PENZANCE—There was no secrecy about it?

WITNESS—No.

Mr. Serjeant BALLANTINE here stated that the notice to the Prince of WALES' solicitor to produce letters expressly stated that his Royal Highness' attendance was not required, and that the solicitor had written to say that he had no letters. He would not therefore go through the form of calling for them.

Lord PENZANCE—You cannot call on the other side for them.

SAGE ANN CABORN—I am housekeeper at Walton Hall. About three days before Lady MORDAUNT left she wanted me to get a check cashed. I read it and asked Mr. COBB to cash it, and as he could not at the time, I left it with him. The next day her Ladyship asked if I had the money. I said I had not, but I could lend her £20. I offered her five sovereigns and £15 in notes. She did not seem to like the notes, and I said that if she preferred I could get the cash on Saturday. She said "Very well," and I took the money up again. On the Saturday I heard her father was coming to take her away. COBB returned me the check, and I gave it to Mr. OSBORNE MORDAUNT. It was drawn for £30. [Two check books were here produced, and witness identified the handwriting of the counterfoils as Lady MORDAUNT'S.] Lady MORDAUNT was in mourning when she left. She asked me the day she left about a railway rug, which I fetched. She had had the newspapers daily. I had no reason to think her mind was affected.

Cross-examined—I last saw Lady MORDAUNT yesterday. She was in a very absent state. I should say she was of a weakened mind. I have been with her since the 16th of August, except about ten days. I have particularly observed her mind become weak within the last three months. I can scarcely tell the state of her mind last December; it was weakened then. Mrs. HERBERT MURRAY stayed two or three days at Bickley at the end of November. Mr. MURRAY is Sir CHARLES' uncle. Mrs. MURRAY came before, in September. I did not observe Lady MORDAUNT'S mind then so much as since. She showed it by many things. Once she went out and stuck a branch of a fir tree in her boots. I can't recollect the other things. I can't say whether I have seen the letter produced to Lady LOUISA. I remember some words in it about the butler going home, but those may have been told me by Miss PARSONS, who was at Bickley in August and September. She was not there in October. I did not see Lady MORDAUNT write the letter. I have been in the MORDAUNT family nearly forty years.

Several checks written by Lady MORDAUNT were here handed to the witness, who explained the circumstances attending them. One for £250, was drawn, she said, by Lady MORDAUNT, at her request, on the 20th of December last, in order to pay bills amounting to about that sum. She had been sitting on the floor, and was a long time in writing it. The sum was given in figures only, not in words, and on being told of the omission she took no notice. Witness, after keeping it a day or two, sent it to Sir CHARLES, because he had the bills, and she inclosed it. A second check was devoted to paying a bill, witness telling Lady MORDAUNT the amount and standing by her while she wrote it. A third, dated the 20th of November last, was misdated the 26th. It was for £4 16s. 9d. for sundry articles purchased, but on account of the erroneous date witness did not present it at the bank but got it cashed by the tradesman who received the second. A fourth, for £10, was drawn for Lady MORDAUNT'S own use, and witness had cashed it, and now held the proceeds. She knew nothing of a fifth, dated the 29th of December last, for £60 2s., which was also shown her. The check book showed that checks had not been taken out of it in the proper order, a mistake which, his Lordship remarked, ladies sometimes committed.

Cross-examination continued—I recollect Dr. TUKE and others coming to see Lady MORDAUNT. I did refuse to give them any information whatever. It was not by anyone's direction that I did so. The Dowager Lady MORDAUNT did not come frequently to Walton. She had come to church, and once or twice to see Lady MORDAUNT. Once when she came over to attend church in the afternoon she came to my room without seeing Lady CHARLES, who on that occasion sat on the coalbox. I was not at Worthing with Lady MORDAUNT. I did not see her from the 15th of May until the month of August. She was then considerably changed since I had last seen her. I thought she was not looking so well, and was not so lively as she had been at Walton. She was at times silent before she left Walton. I cannot say that this was frequently the case, because I did not see her often. She is now in excellent health. I have not known her to be out of health since she has been at Bickley.

To Sergeant BALLANTINE—I cannot fix any time at which I considered Lady MORDAUNT perfectly sane. After she came to Bickley her mind began to fail. I noticed a difference when she came there. She was at first able to understand what was said to her, and she frequently made rational answers. I don't particularly remember when she did otherwise. Before that period I noticed a little failing of mind from the time she came to Bickley. I never heard her complain of being dull, but she did desire to go up to London, although not often, so far as I am aware. On the 29th of November she talked of going to Walton. I then considered her mind to be in a weakened state. To me she had never alluded either to her separation from her husband or to the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned.

General ARBUTHNOT was then examined, and said: I came to London on the 28th of October, 1869. I knew there was a prospect of a suit in the Divorce Court respecting Lady MORDAUNT. I did not know at that time there was any suggestion of her being insane. On the 28th of October I called upon Mrs. MURRAY, my daughter, in Chester-square. I was told that Lady MORDAUNT was there, and at first supposed that it was the Dowager Lady MORDAUNT. As I was shown into the sitting room a young lady entered by another door, and I then guessed that she was Lady CHARLES MORDAUNT. I had a good deal of conversation with her, and she evidently knew me. I told her I was going back into the country by the evening train, and she said that she had come up town for the day with her maid, and would return home the same evening. She said she had taken a long walk, and been to the Baker-street Bazaar. We continued to talk for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour on indifferent subjects, such as would be talked about by comparative strangers. There was no indication of insanity. I thought her very agreeable and pleasing in her manner, and perfectly sensible of what passed between us. Mrs. MURRAY was in the room most of the time. I was asked to stay to luncheon, but I declined, and as I was leaving the room I heard Lady MORDAUNT say to Mrs. MURRAY: "Why didn't you introduce General ARBUTHNOT to me?" I turned round and made a low bow.

Cross-examined—I am quite sure it was on the 28th of October, and not on the 27th or 28th of September. I knew nothing at all about her insanity. Mr. JOHN FIENNES came in while I was there. Lady MORDAUNT told me she had taken a long walk. She did not say she had been out with Mr. FIENNES. She said she enjoyed being in London. She was up to all the topics of the day upon which I spoke to her, and very lady-like. I should think that during my stay there was not a moment's silence. I did not monopolize the conversation. When I talk with a pretty young lady I like to hear her observations. I do not think that Mrs. MURRAY entered much into conversation. Mrs. MURRAY told me subsequently—probably a month afterwards—that there was an idea that Lady MORDAUNT was insane. I mentioned the circumstance to some friends in Cheshire, and said that I had not the slightest suspicion of it at the time of my conversation with her.

Mr. JAMES V. SOLOMON—I am an oculist, practicing in Birmingham, and have been connected with the Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital for more than twenty years. I was called in to see Lady MORDAUNT'S child on the Saturday after she was confined. It was suffering from purulent ophthalmia. I saw it once about a month afterwards, and it was then well. There are no appearances which would enable an oculist to judge whether an infant was suffering from ophthalmia caused by leucorrhœa or by a specific disorder. The latter is more obstinate and more destructive of the tissues of the eye than the former.

By the COURT—I prescribed the use of astringents, and insisted upon the necessity of having a wet nurse and keeping the child away from its mother. There was nothing in my treatment which would indicate what I considered the cause to be. I should have followed the same course for any form of discharge.

At the conclusion of this witness' evidence Sergeant BALLANTINE said he should have to examine Mr. ORFORD at some length, as well as Dr. JONES, and probably either Mr. or Mrs. MURRAY, and that would exhaust the case.

Lord PENZANCE asked if witnesses would be called on the other side.

Dr. DEANE, Q. C., said that, with all respect for the Court, he must decline to answer that question at present.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned until Wednesday, Feb. 23.

SPAIN.

Terrible Deeds near Valence—A Family Tortured and Murdered by Ruffians.

Paris (Feb. 20) Correspondence of the Standard.

The amateurs of the horrible have a dish of news in the *Gaulois* to-day to tickle their palates. An outrage is reported from Spain which exceeds in brutality anything that any one can recollect even in the worst of times of Ribbonism in Ireland or the *vendetta* in Corsica. The ruffians who carded proctors and cut the ears off bailiffs in the island in the Atlantic, or those who glutted family vengeance with blood and flame in the isle in the Mediterranean, never carried their cruelties to such an extensive pitch of refinement as the barbarians whose crime crops up at this moment in the "chivalrous" land of the Cid. On the night of the 17th inst. the house of Senor JANNI BULUDA, a landholder at Alcira, near Valence, was entered by a party of savages, who managed to procure ingress by making a hole in the roof. They stole on tip-toe into the bedroom, where the unfortunate BULUDA, with his wife, was sleeping. They tore both from their bed, gagged them, and flung them on the ground. Then they proceeded to the next chamber, where the rest of the family—two boys and four little girls—were lying. They dragged them up in their night clothes, and hauled them out to their parents, trussed them up like turkeys, so as to impede all their movements, garroted them to stifle their cries, and left them so many helpless, quivering bundles on the flooring. And now the sufferings of the poor victims really began. These fiends in human shape deliberately gouged the eyes out of these eight fellow-creatures, and next cut out their tongues. One would imagine that their inhumanity would now at least have been fully satisfied. But no; these—language fails one to find a word to describe them—these devils, I shall call them, sawed the legs off Senor BULUDA and his eldest son, leaving the tendons, however, still adhering, to which they attached cords, and hung the two by them to the ceiling, their heads downwards. The very thought of this torture is sickening. But those who had inflicted it were no way squeamish; after their infamy had been completed, they sat down to breakfast in the midst of their victims, whom they scoffed and insulted in the intervals of the repast. At break of day they left: and not till 8 o'clock did the neighbors have any suspicion of what had occurred, when their attention was aroused by some plaintive noises from the house, and they burst in to discover the bloody spectacle which had been provided during the darkness. The sufferers were breathing still but it is extremely doubtful whether any of them can survive. Nor is it to be desired; in fact, the feeling is that death would be a release for them. Owing to the disorganized state of government in Spain there were no Police at hand to be set on the track of the miscreants at once; but it is some comfort to learn that the inhabitants of Alcira took justice into their own hands, scoured the country round, and succeeded in securing two of the cannibals before night—namely, FERDINAND BULUDA, *alias* Cabot, a near relative of the victims, and VINCENT MONERA, called sometimes Tortet. The fact that one of the prisoners is a connection would seem to warrant the presumption that this was the result of some family quarrel. Money was not the object, for none was touched on the premises. It was from the descriptive notes of Senor BULUDA, who was luckily able to supply the information in spite of his agony, that the pair of ruffians arrested were enabled to be caught. Reading the revolting narrative, one is disposed to fancy that there had been an emigration from the worst part of Texas at its worst epoch into Spain. Though little of an admirer of American customs in general, I must say this strikes me as a case in which the sharp and stern rigors of Lynch law might be applied with advantage.

The Childhood of Anson Burlingame—Personal Recollections of General W. H. Gibson.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Commercial.

As the playmate of his childhood, I wish to speak of ANSON BURLINGAME as a child. In 1823, JOEL BURLINGAME, his father, removed to Seneca County, Ohio, locating on an eighty acre lot near Melmore. The father was a generous, kindly-natured man, with advantages for education and culture above the average pioneers. In disposition he was happy, and he was a devout Methodist and earnest Free Mason. He taught school, and had an ambition for business, but was, in fact, impracticable and unthrifty. He spent his time attending "two days meetings," "quarterly meetings," and "camp meetings," and had little love for the hard work required to improve a farm in the wilderness. He was a man of fine personal appearance, and his general knowledge and fine conversational powers gave him favor in every cabin; while his vehement prayers and eloquent exhortations gave him notoriety among the pioneer Christians. The forest suffered little at his hands, and the half-cleared patches around his rude cabin were not indicative of thrift. I think he was instrumental in building the first schoolhouse, as I know he was active in the erection of the first church in Seneca County.

Mrs. BURLINGAME was religiously devout, but homely and in poor health. I remember her as cross and rather violent in disposition. I may be in error, but the scoldings and cuffings of ANSON and his little sister are not forgotten.

ANSON was handsome, jolly and lovable in childhood, as he was earnest, energetic and devoted in manhood. The first ten years of life generally determines future character. ANSON BURLINGAME during these years was a poor boy, surrounded by Christian influences, and guided by the spirit of a father full of love towards God and all men. He was a promising boy. Though a little older than myself, we were associated as children, sitting in the same log schoolhouse, with its grease-soaked paper for window lights, and upon the same backless bench, to study the same monosyllables. We romped and sported in the shadow of the same forest, and were "child friends."

In recurring to those days I am unable to recall a single act of meanness, unkindness or cruelty on the part of little ANSON. Gentle, sweet and amiable in disposition, he was a favorite with the "little folks." Like myself, he was a Sabbath school scholar. In fact, we were generous rivals for scholastic and theological distinction. Then libraries were unknown in Sabbath schools, and the memorizing of Scripture was the chief business of the scholars. I well remember a lively contest maintained between ANSON and myself for weeks, and how I "threw up the sponge" when, one August Sabbath, he repeated a whole chapter of thirty-six verses, when I reached only twenty-seven. From that moment I entertained a boyish dislike to his father, who was superintendent, and who, by smiles and words, appeared to glory in the victory of his son. ANSON, in recent years, recurred with interest to "the days of our childhood," and he never failed to inquire after the old pioneers who had visited his father's cabin in Ohio.

After leaving Seneca County I never met him again until I went to his law office, in the "Old State House," in Boston, and renewed the friendship of childhood. The generous, ambitious, kind boy grew to a noble manhood, and his career of goodness and usefulness was assured by infant training and early Christian impressions. W. H. G.

The Senators-Elect from Texas.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* of the 24th ult. says:

"The election of M. C. HAMILTON to the United States Senate took many of his party by surprise. The withering rebuke he administered to the action of the Houston Radical Convention for a time blasted his prospects for preferment, but he has triumphed over all opposers. There is a remarkable unanimity by all candid men of all parties in conceding honesty to him. We have known him over twenty years, and have ever regarded him as an honest man. There are circumstances in his history which prove, also, that he is a man of enlarged benevolence, possessing a tender and affectionate disposition, and those who have known him longest were most surprised at his bitterness towards the Confederates. We do not believe that he can bear malice, and would not be surprised if his course in the Senate should surprise his opponents most agreeably. Whatever it may be, however, we would rather see an honest man our Senator, even if he opposes us, than to feel that we were represented by one without integrity. It will never be said that MORGAN C. HAMILTON has his price."

Of the other Senator, *Flake's Galveston Bulletin* says:

"Of Major FLANAGAN we know possibly less than is necessary to a fair estimate. He is a man of ability, though a prosy speaker, closely identified with Northern Texas, and an advocate of division. Still his selection is a better choice than we had reason to expect, and we felicitate ourselves that we are not so badly off as we might have been."

Personal.

Ex-Governor J. B. Page, of Vermont; General E. M. McCook, of Denver; Hon. H. C. Lord, of Ohio; Hon. H. B. Hulbert, of Ohio, and Hon. L. M. Hubby, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. W. R. Steele, of Illinois; Dr. Crapkay, late United States Consul at Bucharest; Hon. W. B. Gilbert, of Oneida; Hon. F. S. Burrows, of Cincinnati, and A. W. Evans, of Illinois, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. General W. H. Lewis, of Baltimore; Hon. A. Armstrong, of Maryland; and General E. F. Noyes, of Cincinnati, are at the Everett House. Rev. George B. Hopson, of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., is at the St. James Hotel. Senator Parker, of New-York; Dr. R. H. Fowler, of Washington; and Hon. George C. Kimball, of Michigan, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Captain J. W. Winthrop and Hon. F. H. Douglas, of San Francisco, are at the Irving House. Governor Reed, of Florida; Judge Cattell, of Binghampton; Hon. John Lynch, of Maine; General J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany; and General Sullivan, U. S. A., are at the Astor House.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE MISSING SHIPS.

O, thou ever restless sea,
"God's half-uttered mystery,"
Where are all the ships that sailed so gallantly away?
Tell us, will they never more
Furl their wings and come to shore?
Eyes still watch and fond hearts wait; precious freight had they.

Precious freight! ay, wealth untold,
More than merchandise or gold,
Did the stately vessels bear o'er the heaving main;
Human souls are dearer far
Than all earthly treasures are,
And for them we weep and pray; must it be in vain?

In the silence of the night,
Did they, with a wild affright,
Wake to hear the cry of FIRE! echo to the stars?
While the cruel, snake-like flame,
Creeping, coiling, hissing came
O'er the deck, and up the masts, and out along the spars!

As the doomed ship swayed and tossed
Like a mighty holocaust
Did they with despairing cries leap into the waves?
Or with folded hands, and eyes
Lifted to the peaceful skies,
Calmly go with prayerful hearts to their nameless graves?

Did the black wings of the blast
Poise and hover o'er the mast,
Till at last in wrath they swept o'er the crowded deck—
Leaving not a soul to tell
How the long and awful swell
Of the ocean's troubled breast bore a dismal wreck?

Or with shattered hulk and sail,
Riding out the stormy gale,
Did the brave ship slowly sink deeper day and night—
Drifting, drifting wearily
O'er the wide and trackless sea,
Loved ones starving, dying there, with no sail in sight?

Or when winds and waves were hushed,
While each cheek with joy was flushed,
As they glided gently on, hope in every breast,
With a sudden leap and shock,
Did they strike some hidden rock,
And go down, forever down, to their dreamless rest?

Did the strange and spectral fleet
Of the icebergs round them meet,
Pressing closer till they sank crashing to the deep?
Do these crystal mountains loom,
Monuments of that vast tomb,
In the ocean's quiet depths where so many sleep?

O, thou ever-surging sea,
Vainly do we question thee;
Thy blue waves no answer bring as they kiss the strand;
But we know each coral grave,
Far beneath the rolling wave,
Shall at last give up its dead, touched by God's right hand.

ALBERT LAIGHTON.

KILLED BY THE DEAD!

A NOVELETTE IN THREE CHAPTERS

BY ARTHUR A. BECKETT.

CHAPTER I.—A FORLORN HOPE.

They have given me pen, ink, and paper, and I may write. When I have filled these pages with my scribbling they will be destroyed, or kept as a curiosity—as the lucubrations of a maniac. Strange words, eh? Yes, but I am strange myself; if I were not very strange, I should not be sitting here with that barred window above me. They have left me alone for an hour, because I am harmless. They know perfectly well that I cannot escape—that the door is barred—that the house is guarded. And they tell a lie about me—a monstrous, cowardly, cruel lie! They say that I am mad!

Now, do you hear? Mad! Laugh at the absurdity, I pray you laugh. Why, can a madman write? Can a madman think? Can a madman live as I live? Not a bit of it. Why, a madman has strange delusions, and I have none, except that fearful figure that haunts me at night in the dark, and she is no delusion. A madman thirsts for everybody's blood—and I—why I wouldn't kill a soul on this earth—except perhaps my keepers. And yet they say I am mad, and will have it so. Poor fools!

I am no more mad than they are. I have my memory perfectly unimpaired, and to prove this I will just jot down what occurred to me previous to my incarceration in this wretched hole.

* * * * *

I was in the condemned cell at Newgate, convicted of the crime of murder. This certainly is a strange avowal, but I have a still stranger one to make. Although I was as innocent as this paper before me, I do believe I had actually been guilty of the indiscretion laid to my charge. Yes, I am afraid I really had earned the title of assassin. You may believe me, or treat my declaration with contempt, as it pleases you (your opinion will not release me—will not make my punishment any greater), but I solemnly swear to you, that although I feel sure I must have killed the woman, I am certain that I struck the life out of her in a mesmeric trance! Of course I could not make the jury believe this. They had the facts before them. They knew that I had been taken with the blood upon my hands—that I was the only inmate of the lighthouse on the night of the murder—that I had the best reasons for wishing to see her dead. So they (very properly) found me guilty of murder, and the Judge proceeded formally to tell me that I was destined for the hangman. Both Judge and jury performed their duty, and I have no fault to find in them. If I had been one of the jury, I should have arrived at the same verdict; if I had happened to have been the Judge, I should have passed the same sentence. So far so good.

The moment his Lordship had finished his remarks about "hanging by the neck," &c., I was seized by a couple of warders, and led from the dock. I resented the rudeness.

"Be more careful, my men," I said; "do you not know you are crumpling my collar?"

"Never mind your collar," said one of the ruffians brutally; "if we hurt it, Calcraft will soon get another for you."

Nothing could have exceeded the bad taste of this remark, and yet—do you know?—it was rather pleasant to me than otherwise. I felt, "Come, these cads are my inferiors, and although they may squeeze the life out of me, this can't make them my equals." A childish thought, I admit; but then one must think about something when one is going to be hanged!

They led me along a dark stone passage into a lofty corridor, with iron galleries and spiral staircases, at the end of which I found my apartments. They opened the door (made of iron and heavily barred), and ushered me into the room. It was not very large, certainly, but it seemed tolerably comfortable. The ventilation was excellent. There was a hammock bed in one of the corners, a reading-desk and lamp in another, a stool, several plates and cups, &c.; on my word, it really wasn't at all bad. The window, it was true, was a little high up, perhaps, and the prospect beyond (prison walls and all that kind of thing) wasn't very cheerful, you know, and certainly the place would have been better for a carpet; but, I repeat, on my word, the place wasn't half bad—for a condemned cell!

"So I am to live here for the rest of my life, eh?"

"That's about it, Sir."

"Well, what can't be cured must be endured—I suppose I must put up with it."

"It won't be for very long, Sir," said the fellow, with a brutal laugh. One of the warders had left me, and the other remained. I looked at him, he was a tall animal—but little more than a tall animal. Dull, heavy features, and shifting eyes that refused to meet mine; and when I had looked at him for a few minutes I burst into a laugh—the first good laugh I had enjoyed since my arrest.

"What are you grinning at?" he asked gruffly.

"To tell you the truth, my good fellow," I replied, "I was laughing at you. Do you know, a most absurd thought has just struck me?"

"Well, what is it?"

"Why, you must know that you are not particularly prepossessing. Your heart may (and no doubt is) excellent, and your intellect may be (and possibly isn't) gigantic, but your face is your weak point. I tell you frankly that it would be gross flattery to call you the most beautiful of your sex."

"Come, stow that chaff."

"My good man, I [illegible] ly [illegible] I say. [illegible] the thing is this: it strikes me forcibly that although you are so—(shall we say 'ugly' or shall it be 'interesting'?—'interesting' then)—although you are so interesting, you are not at all unlike me! The idea made me laugh. Now are you satisfied?"

He looked at me sharply, and said surlily, "I don't see it."

"Why, you must be blind! The same colored hair, the same colored eyes, the same shaped nose, the same height. But, there, if you don't like the notion, let us talk about something else. Am I to have any dinner?"

"You're a cool hand!" he exclaimed, regarding me with admiration.

"My good man, I have a knack of always accepting the situation. I am to be hanged. Twelve very worthy tradesmen and one very excellent judge have kindly decided that for me, and the least I can do is not to balk them in their plans. If I did not eat I should starve; if I starved poor Calcraft would lose his fee. So once more, when am I to have my dinner?"

Of course this was more or less bravado. I admit at once that I regarded my coming death with frantic fear and terrible loathing; but, then, was I to show this brutal jailer my weakness?

"You are a game one!" said he admiringly. "Whatever you may have done you are a game one, and I respects you for it. You will have your dinner by-and-by; my mate's gone to fetch it."

And then we began to converse in a more friendly spirit. I found that this man was to live in the same cell with me until the hour of my death,—that during the night he was to be assisted in his watch by a brother warder,—that never again was I to be alone. I was rather pleased than otherwise at the news. It would be better to have a companion near me, for then I could talk instead of thinking. After a while my dinner was brought me, and I was told to set to. After a few mouthfuls I laid down my knife and fork—I could not eat.

"Ah, you haven't such a wonderful appetite, after all!" said the gaoler.

"Who could eat such stuff as this?" I replied, turning the food over contemptuously with my fork.

"Well, you ought to be satisfied with it—under the circumstances." And the brute indulged in a hearty laugh.

By-and-by the cell grew dark and the gas had to be lighted. The conversation languished, and soon I was glad to get to bed. My sleep was disturbed by fearful dreams. First the days of my early manhood were recalled to me. I climbed once more the rugged crags of Loamshire, with my faithful Hector by my side. Over and over again the scene of my trial was repeated. Now I was listening to the opening address of the counsel for the prosecution; now attending to the evidence of the witnesses; now listening to the summing up of the judge; now shuddering at the verdict of the jury. Over and over again was this repeated, and with each repetition I saw more and more clearly how terribly the facts bore against me. She, the woman whom I had seen for the last time bathed in blood in the lighthouse, had been alone with me on the night of the murder. On her was found a letter signed by me, threatening her and insisting upon an interview. In my blood-stained hands had been found the weapon with which the murder had been perpetrated. How could the jury have come to any other conclusion? How could they say I was "not guilty" with all these facts staring them in the face?

And then I acted over again in my dream the tragedy. I saw before me the woman threatening me. "Reginald Rayner," I heard her say, "you deceived my sister! You killed poor Florence as surely as if you had stabbed her to the heart! I have searched for you high and low for years, and at length I have found you,—here in this lonely lighthouse, a poor, unknown, degraded man, earning a wretched pittance by hours of miserable toil. But the sight is not enough for me. I must kill you, and you must die the most shameful of deaths! Reginald Rayner, I have only lived to hunt you down, and now I want to die, and I will die by your hands. You shall murder me, and you shall be hanged for my assassination! That will humble you. Mind your name—your race shall be disgraced forever." And then I felt once more her hands waving and going from before my face, and I knew that I was losing all consciousness, that I was falling into a mesmeric state, that I was becoming her slave!

And then I dreamed once more of the terrible awakening from that fearful trance, of the discovery of her murdered body in the cold light of the early morning; and then came the trial once more, and the summing up of the judge, and the rough handling of the jailers,—so rough that I started, woke, and found that it was a dream.

Ah! but the dream was even better than the reality. I woke to find myself in the condemned cell, face to face with the warder in attendance upon me.

"You sleep heavily," he said. "But how you talk! You have been jabbering for the last ten minutes about a host of things—begging of some one not to make you murder her. Why, me and my mate here had no end of a laugh at it!"

And he pointed to the other warder.

"Ah! Heather's a comical cuss, Sir. You mustn't mind what he says. He's got a harsh tongue, but his heart's in the right place, Sir."

For the first time since my conviction I felt human. This simple speech of the warder, showing a little compassion for me, nearly brought the tears into my eyes. I could bear Heather's brutality, but I could not bear the other's kindness. The man nodded to me good naturedly, and left the cell.

By-and-by my breakfast arrived, and then I waited (after making my bed and setting my room to rights) for the arrival of my solicitor. I had not met him since the verdict; but, foreseeing what that verdict must be, had arranged with him that he should attempt to obtain a remission of the sentence in the event of my fears becoming realized. I didn't speak much to Heather, because I sat in the cell thinking of this. At this very moment perhaps the lawyer was arguing out my case with the clerk in the Home Office. Would he never come?

"How dreary these here newspapers are!" said Heather, who was spelling over the *Standard*. "Nothing in 'em, nothing in 'em. Hallo! you don't look so lively this morning, Sir, as you did yesterday, Sir! Now I am sure there's something on your mind."

"Not much," I replied; "I am only waiting for my solicitor."

"Oh, you are trying to work a memorial, are you, Sir?" said the jailer, looking at me curiously. "Well, a deal has been done with these here memorials lately, surely. Not that I holds with them,—they are a deal too new-fangled for me. What does a man want more than a good trial? You have a judge and a jury, a fair wind and no favor. These here memorials didn't ought to be allowed, in my opinion."

"You'll pardon me, I hope, if I disagree with you."

"Surely, Sir, every man has a right to his own thinking; but you are what I call a partial witness, one that takes a rather interested view in the matter, you know," and the fellow laughed heartily at his own brilliancy.

"What I can't make out," he continued, after a few minutes of unrestrained merriment, "is how a man takes so much trouble to preserve his precious life. Why, it's all over in a minute. And then think of the honor of the thing. Reported at the inquest, and reported before the magistrate, and reported at the trial. Quite a sensation on the day, with a lot of people waiting up for you all night, and your name as big as life in the contents bills of the evening newspapers, and then to top up all, shown for sixpence extra in the Chamber of Horrors! What can a man want more than that?"

"Life to enjoy it."

"Quite so," said Heather, stroking his chin with his hand, "quite so. But then, you see, we can't have everything."

The hours passed slowly away, and still no one came for me. By degrees my courage left me, and I grew fretful and anxious. The terrible uncertainty was too much for me. Was my life to be spared to me, or was it not? Here was I quite powerless to do anything in my own behalf. I was a prisoner, bound hand and foot, only fed and kept alive in order that I might be taken out by-and-by into the street over yonder, to be publicly strangled! I was very nearly mad with longing,—would he never come; would he never come?

At 2 o'clock my dinner was brought me, but I could scarcely touch it. Heather noticed my lack of appetite, and commented upon it.

"Now there," he said, "there's another instance of the harm of those plaguy memorials. Yesterday you were as plucky as possible, (not but what pluck very often gives way towards the close and causes a deal of trouble on the day,) and now you are as nervous as possible."

And he chattered away the whole afternoon, harping upon the same string. At about 5 o'clock, when it was rapidly becoming dark, the cell door opened and a warder made his appearance.

"You are wanted," said he, and I sprang up joyfully.

"At last!" I cried, and attended by Heather, I followed the warder to the glass case in the centre of the prison, where all interviews between lawyers and clients are held. I could not see my solicitor's face as I entered, for his back was turned towards me.

"Well!" I cried impatiently.

He slowly turned round and confronted me, and then he said,—

"I am sorry to say that the Secretary of State declines to interfere."

"And the sentence must be carried out?"

He bowed his head.

"Good-bye," I said holding out my hand.

He looked at me, hesitated, and then slightly touching my hand with his fingers, replied "Good-bye."

And then I was conducted back to my cell. I sat down on the stool and buried my face in my hands,—my last hope had died within me.

CHAPTER II.—A BOLD STROKE FOR LIFE.

The days passed slowly. I was now left to my fate. Not a friend came near me, and I had only Heather with whom to converse. It is true that the chaplain of the jail paid me occasional visits, but I could not bear his sermons. He was nothing if not conventional, and his drawl was something at which to shudde and avoid. Of course I was civil to him, but I told him plainly that he was wasting his time when he attempted to convert me. On the occasion of his first visit I explained to him that I had not been willfully guilty of the crime laid to my charge. Of course he did not believe me, and so all kind of confidence between us ceased.

Having nothing better to do, and thirsting for occupation, I began to study more closely the character of my jailer. The labor repaid me. In spite of his surliness, I found him a weak, garrulous man. By degrees I wormed out of him the secrets of the prison. Within a couple of days I knew the ways and duties of every official employed in Newgate,—within a week I could have sketched a ground plan of the jail, so truly had Heather described the place to me.

"You take a great deal of interest in this here prison," said he one morning. "One would think you were quite fond of it."

"Well," I answered, considering that I am going to spend all the rest of my life here, I don't think my curiosity so very surprising."

He laughed at my retort, and murmured,—"He is a game one,—say what they like, he is a game one."

We didn't talk about the murder, but generally discussed the news of the day. Naturally he found the law reports more to his taste than anything else, and many were the anecdotes that he related to me about the various prisoners tried at the Central Criminal Court, or as he affectionately called it, the "C. C. C."

"You will see the governor this afternoon; he's got something very particular to say to you," he observed, after I had been in prison some three weeks or so.

I knew what he meant; the warrant for my execution had arrived. I felt sick, and am sure that the color must have faded from my cheeks. He pretended not to notice my emotion, but began commenting upon the news in the papers.

"Hallo!" he said, stopping abruptly in his perusal of the *Telegraph*, and pointing with his finger to a paragraph, "here is a go! I'm dashed if the Professor hasn't got into trouble!"

As I had found from experience that he was more polite to me after a display on my part of *sangfroid*, I successfully regained my composure so sadly ruffled by the news of the warrant's arrival, and asked him who the "Professor" was.

"Why, Professor Grimsby, to be sure."

"Who may he be?" I asked.

"What not know Professor Grimsby, the great wizard? Why, I thought everybody knew him."

"Well, you see," I said apologetically, "I have lived quite out of the world for years. Is he a good conjuror?"

"Good!" he cried. "Why, I believe he is the best in the world. For all that, he wasn't able to conjure himself out of trouble yesterday."

And the amiable brute laughed long and heartily at his "joke."

"Ah, what games he used to have, to be sure! He had one trick, I remember, of getting some one to step up on to the platform to be mesmerized, as he called it. Why, I have been up myself."

"You have been mesmerized?"

"Law bless you, lots of times! He said I was a very good subject. He would make me sit on a chair, and then he would send me off as quick as lightning; and then he would make me make an awful fool of myself. But what are you staring at me like that for? Do you want to eat me?"

"No," I replied, forcing a laugh. "No."

"Then learn manners."

That afternoon (it was on a Friday) I was told officially that I should be a dead man before nine on the following Monday.

And now I began to realize fully my terrible position. I valued every moment of the life left to me, and grudged every second of sleep. I tried hard to think it was a dream, but no, the time passed rapidly away, and left me waking. I trembled at the sound of St. Sepulchre's clock as it marked the hours of the fleeting day. Even now as I think of that terrible season of fear and despair, I shudder and turn pale.

Saturday came, passed, and I had only one day more to live. At length Sunday arrived. I went to church in the morning, but could not listen to the sermon. I have a vague idea that the good chaplain spoke about "mercy" and "pardon," but, there, I can scarcely recollect the purport of the rest.

My thoughts wandered away to all sorts of strange matters. First, I regretted that I had never seen the Thames Tunnel; then I thought of the nursery in which I had passed the greater part of my childhood; then I began thinking about what Heather had read to me in the newspapers about the "C. C. C.," the "Professor" who had thrown him into a mesmeric—

I started, and looked about me in alarm, for fear that some one should read my thoughts and betray me! What made me start,—what made my thoughts so valuable? why this,—

I thought to myself, If the Professor threw Heather into a mesmeric trance, why should I not throw Heather into a mesmeric trance?

I trembled with returning hope, and prayed that the service might end. My face was flushed and my hands were hot. Oh, how my heart beat as the blessing was given, and I was allowed to return to my cell! I trembled with excitement, and scarcely knew what I was doing.

"The chaplain wants to see you," said Heather roughly, when we were once more alone.

"Tell him I don't want him," I replied hastily. "I want this afternoon to myself."

"You'd better see him," he replied, and opening the door he spoke to some one in the corridor. "You can come in, Sir," and the parson stood before me.

He looked at me kindly, and sat down beside me.

"I am at a loss to understand why my privacy is outraged," I exclaimed haughtily. A dying man haughty!

"I've come to administer to you the comforts of religion, my poor friend," replied the chaplain impressively.

I interrupted him.

"I must request you to leave this apartment," I said. "You only render my last moments miserable to me, I wish to be alone with Heaven."

"But——"

"I really must repeat my request. To-morrow morning I shall be glad to see you, but now I wish to be alone. I trust you will not force me to appeal to the Governor."

The clergyman sighed, bowed, and withdrew. I heard him say to Heather, as he went out, "Take care of him; I don't like his looks. He seems to be desperate."

It was a dark November afternoon. The twilight was approaching rapidly, although it was scarcely more than three o'clock. My jailor was evidently fatigued, and yawned incessantly. I kept him in conversation, and as the darkness approached, began to throw my hands towards him, willing him, with all my power, to fall asleep. He had commenced a long rigmarole about some prison adventures when I made these movements, and did not notice what I was doing. By-and-by, however, he stopped suddenly, and passing his hand across his brow, and attempted to collect his thoughts. In a moment I was standing before him willing with all my might his insensibility. As my hands passed rapidly before his face he seemed to lose all sense and motion, and, after awhile, I sat down exhausted and panting from my fearful exertions. He lay like a log in the corner of the room.

Keeping up a conversation with myself, that nothing might be suspected by those who watched in the corridor, I quickly changed [illegible] with him, and possessing myself of his keys, prepared to make good my escape.

Outside, in the corridor, walked a jailer who occasionally opened one of the wickets let into the doors of the cells to see that everything was right within. I waited until I heard this man pass by my door, and then placing Heather upon the bed, gently applied the key to the lock, and found myself standing in the corridor. Quickly and quietly locking the door, I walked on tiptoe down the passage after the warder, who, had he turned at that moment, would have met me face to face—would have met me to have killed me, or to have been killed himself, for I was desperate—very desperate.

Fortunately he stopped at one of the cell doors to look in, thus giving me an opportunity (of which I availed myself) to pass on. And now my first difficulty was over.

I have said that Heather's chattering had furnished me with an accurate plan of the prison; now was the time to put my memory to the test.

I made for a passage which I knew led to the lodge, and prepared to nerve myself for the interview with the porter. Heather's voice was not a difficult one to imitate. Over and over again I had irritated him by mocking what he had said to me in his own tones. So I did not feel so utterly hopeless about surmounting the last difficulty between me and liberty, if I could only find my way through the jail. It was now nearly dark, and I knew that soon the warders would be lighting the lamps. Thus it was imperative that I should get free from the prison at once, if I wished to save my neck from the halter.

Scarcely daring to breathe, with my heart beating with fear, with my pulse at a hundred and twenty, I made my way down the passage until I came to a door. Fumbling at my keys, I tried to open it. The first key did not fit, the second key was equally a failure, and I was about to apply the third, when the door suddenly opened, and I found myself in the presence of the jailer who shared the night work with Heather.

"Hallo!" he said, evidently mistaking me in the twilight for his comrade, "What are you doing here? You oughtn't to leave Rayner alone."

"I ain't left him alone," I replied, imitating to the best of my abilities the gruff voice of my day jailer. "I just got Jim Carson to look after him while I went out to see—you know who. She's to meet me at four in Ludgate Hill."

"It's against the rules," said the warder.

"But you won't peach, I know?"

"Well, if you are not away for long, I s'pose it won't matter much. Did you say that Jim Carson was with him?"

"Yes."

"Come, then, I don't think I shall go in just yet. Jim is a strong fellow, and is quite able to look after him while I just have one pipe."

With this he left me, and I passed through the now open doorway. Never shall I forget my sensations during the next five minutes. I nearly died with excitement, my heart beat with painful rapidity, my blood coursed through my veins like wildfire, the perspiration streamed down my face. Still I persevered in my enterprise without stopping for a moment to collect my thoughts—persevered until I at length arrived at the porter's lodge. It was my last difficulty and I prepared to surmount it.

"Well, Heather, and where are you off to?" asked the door-keeper unamiably. My jailer did not seem to be very popular with his brother officers.

"You know you are breaking the rules; I've half a mind to keep you in and call the Governor."

Half dead with terror lest he should carry his threat into execution, I murmured, "Don't be hard on a pal, I'm very cut up; I've just heard that my mother's dead."

Without uttering another syllable, the porter opened the door to let me pass. As I went out he patted me on the back, and whispered some words of consolation into my ear, and shook me by the hand. And then I was standing in the street, free! Thank God, free!

I took one last look at the prison and hurried away.

CHAPTER III.—FOLLOWING FOOTSTEPS.

The streets seemed very strange to me. I felt weak and bewildered as I passed by the crowds of pedestrians thronging the pavement—everything was so novel to me. For the last two months I had been accustomed to the death-like calm of prison life. And now I was almost stunned by the thousand noises of a great metropolis, which was noisy even on Sunday. I wandered about listlessly in the direction of the Tower. When I got to Thames-street I was stopped by a policeman.

"I say, mate, look here! You come from Newgate, don't you?"

I turned very pale, but remembering fortunately that I still wore Heather's uniform, answered "Yes."

"I thought so," said the policeman. "Well, you can do me a favor. To-morrow Rayner's to be hanged, ain't he?"

"Yes," I replied, and a faint smile played about my lips.

"Well, I don't see anything to grin at; it's a dreadful thing to kill a man. But that's neither here nor there. What I wanted to ask you is this: I've got a young country cousin coming up to town to-morrow who's sweet upon seeing the execution, and I want to keep him out of harm's way. Can you smuggle him into the prison?"

"The porter's the man to ask, not me."

"May I use your name?"

"No," I said, shortly, and turning upon my heel, walked away.

"You're a nice surly one," observed the policeman, looking after me.

This little conversation determined me upon changing my clothes. In Heather's pockets I found a sovereign, a few shillings and a halfpenny. Not to attract the attention of the passers-by by my uniform, I divested myself of my coat and dropped it into the river. Then I bought myself a sailor's hat and jacket at a shop in Shoreditch, which was open all the week round, and felt more at ease.

It was now quite dark, and I began to experience the cravings of hunger. I entered a public house and purchased some sandwiches. As I stood eating the meat, I listened to the conversation of those about me; they were discussing my crime and its punishment.

"He will be scragged to-morrow as sure as eggs is eggs."

"Sarve 'im right. If ever man did desarve scragging, he desarves it."

I hastily left the tavern. And now for the first time I saw that terrible phantom that has followed me ever since. She met me as I came into the street. Oh, how horrible she was with her pale, devilish face and bleeding throat, and outstretched hand and glaring eyes!

She followed me all that night as she has followed me ever since. Wherever I went, there was she beside me. The agony of that night will never pass away. It made an old man of me, and some say—it made me mad!

I scarcely know what I did. She followed me, and drove me hither and thither. I only remember now that as the morning broke I found myself standing in a shrieking, yelling crowd; that before me was the gallows, that behind me St. Sepulchre's. I was numbed with terror, and only recollect three things: first, the dissatisfaction and excitement of the mob when 8 o'clock struck and I did not make my appearance; secondly, the hangman addressing the crowd from the scaffold, telling them of my escape, and begging them to disperse; and thirdly, the howl of execration and rage with which that speech was received. And then she stood upon the scaffold and beckoned me towards her. I rushed shrieking away with the crowd, and remember nothing more until I found myself here. They tell me I am mad, and am to live here forever!

Even as I write I feel that she is approaching me. I thought these walls would keep her out, but no; she comes, she comes; she is here!

* * * * * *

(EXTRACT FROM THE BOOK OF —— ASYLUM.)

"Sir Reginald Rayner, Bart., 24,671, was placed in this asylum by his friends on the 4th of June, 18—, and died on the 13th of September, in the same year, of an apoplectic fit. The patient had been tried, condemned and pardoned for murder. An interesting case of morbid development of the cerebrum."—*Britannia Magazine.*

ANECDOTES OF FOOTE.—A pompous man, a retired builder, was haranguing on the mutability of the world. "Can you account for it, Sir?" he said, turning to FOOTE. "Why, not very clearly," said the wit; "unless we could suppose the world was built by contract." The foolish Duke of CUMBERLAND came one night to the Haymarket greenroom, and said, "Well, Mr. FOOTE, here I am, as usual, ready to swallow all your good things." "Really," replied FOOTE, "your Royal Highness must have an excellent digestion, for you never bring up any again."—"Why do you attack my weakest part?" said FOOTE to a man who was ridiculing his wooden leg; "did I ever say anything against your head?" A mercantile man who had written a poem insisted on reading it to him, and began, "Hear me, O Phœbus, and ye Muses nine!—Pray, pray be attentive, Mr. FOOTE!" "O, I am," said FOOTE; "nine and one are ten. Go on." There was a matchless glitter about FOOTE's wit; still, it wanted the first of all requisites for the highest wit—heart. He habitually ridiculed those whose hospitality he shared; and he would have sacrificed his dearest friend for the gratification of a moment's vanity. One of the worst stories told of FOOTE is one in which he is shown as ridiculing his wife at her own table. The poor, not over-wise woman had been thrown from a carriage and much bruised. The sympathizing husband pointed at his wife, who sat next him: "Here, gentlemen," he said, "is the Yellow Sea, there the Black Sea, and here," (touching his wife's forehead,) "are the Scilly Islands."—*London Theatres and London Actors.*

DOUBLE LIVES.—In a wholly different line of life from these high claimants come the innumerable cases of men of unquestionably low degree imposing on society as "Polish Counts" and other such dignitaries, and contracting rich marriages with silly ladies. A specimen of this order, we believe, under the name of DOUGLAS, victimized the highest circles in Florence three years ago, representing himself as an officer of that name, of noble family, on his way back from India. Wives of Ambassadors honored as hostesses the splendid balls which he offered to the society of the Italian capital; but when "Captain DOUGLAS' checks to the well-known *restaurateur* DONI were returned indorsed "No account," it was discovered that the impostor was the footman of the deceased officer, and had merely worn his clothes and possessed himself sufficiently of his history to act his master's part. Those very ordinary swindlers who obtain goods from shops and cheat innkeepers by calling themselves by aristocratic names, hardly deserve to be included, but some of the most curious cases of what we have called leading a double existence may be found in the not rare cases of men passing as women, and *vice versâ*, for years. Very recently a most ludicrous case of this kind occurred, as our readers may recollect, in Algiers. When the Mayor, on the occasion of a French wedding, called on the mother of the bride to give her parental consent to the contract, a stalwart soldier in uniform, well decorated with medals, stalked up to the astonished official, and in a gruff voice announced that she bore to the blushing girl that tender relation. The apparition was at once a soldier's wife, and herself a veteran soldier. A still more curious case was that of the Inspector of Military Hospitals, who died at Liverpool three or four years ago. This person had held the same office at various military stations for a long period of years, and was known to possess some very high protectors. After her death it was found that the smart inspector was a woman. Stories without number might be added, but we leave the subject here, with the conviction that those are happiest and most enviable who lead a life clouded with no "double life," with no such concealment from society, without mystery, and without reproach.—*Foreign Paper.*

WIFE SELLING IN ENGLAND.—In 1803, one SMITH took his wife from Ferrybridge to Pontefract, a distance of twenty miles, and put her up for sale in the market place. The biddings were started at twelve pence, and she was knocked down at eleven shillings, the spirited purchaser leading his bargain away by a halter, amid showers of mud and snow from the spectators. A fellow at Tuxford let his wife and child go for five shillings; and in 1859 a similar scandalous exhibition took place at Dudley, when the wife was put up by auction at three halfpence, and sold to the highest bidder for the sum of sixpence.

In the above cases, the wives seem to have fallen to chance buyers; but generally the affair was a prearranged one between the buyer, the seller and the sold, who seem to have salved their consciences by going through the ceremony of a mock auction. On Valentine's Day, 1806, a man named GOWTHORPE exposed his wife for sale in the market at Hull, at 1 o'clock in the day; but the mob interfered with such effect that he was compelled to withdraw her. However, in the evening, he again brought her out, and sold her for twenty guineas to a man who had lodged at his house for some years. In 1764, a man and his wife got into conversation with a grazier at Purham Fair—a conversation resulting in the man offering to exchange his better half for a bullock, if he might choose one for himself from the drove. The grazier agreed, and the lady readily acceded, and the next day was duly delivered up, with the inevitable halter round her neck, the husband taking his bullock away, and afterwards selling that too for six guineas. In 1844, a Glamorganshire laboring man, after living very unhappily with his wife for some time, discovered that she sought solace in the affections of a neighbor. To make the best of a bad matter, he called upon his rival, and after an amicable discussion, agreed to sell the cause of it to him. The following Saturday, he accordingly appeared in the market with his wife, attired in a new black gown and a white bonnet, with a halter round her neck, and then and there handed her over to her paramour upon payment of two shillings and sixpence—in this instance an unvirtuous wife proving half a crown to her husband; and we are told the purchaser always boasted it was the best bargain he ever made in his life. Not so successful in their arrangements were another couple, whose disappointment was made public in the *Stamford Mercury* of the 26th of November, 1858: "On Monday, a disgraceful exhibition—the attempted sale of a wife—took place in front of a beer house at Shearbridge, Little Horton, near Bradford. The fellow who offered his wife for sale was HARTLEY THOMPSON. She was a person of prepossessing appearance. The sale had been duly announced by the bellman, and a large crowd assembled. The wife appeared with a halter, adorned with ribbons, round her neck. The sale, however, was not completed, the reason for this being that some disturbance was created by a crowd from a neighboring factory, and that the person to whom it was intended to sell the wife was detained at his work beyond the time. The couple, though not long wedded, have led a very unhappy life, and it is said they and their friends were so egregiously ignorant as to believe they could secure their legal separation by a public sale." In 1863, a workman at the Cyfarthfa Iron Works sold his wife to a fellow workman for £2 10s. in cash, and 10s. to be spent in drink. The wife appeared more amused than pained by the performance, and went home with her purchaser after enjoying her share of the beer.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE INFLUENCE OF POLITICS UPON WOMEN.—Why should one of the noblest, most varied and least selfish of all interests, the one which, if thoroughly felt, of all others, most widens the intellects of average men, tend to destroy the intellects of average women? Because it is an excitement? So is dress, so is intrigue, so is the social struggle, so above and before all is ambition outside the political circle, yet women who feel all these do not go mad. Those who go mad are governesses, whose minds are concentrated on their monotonous toil; old maids, whose affections cannot find the centre which would give their minds full play; women in whose brains from want of political or other intellectual interest religion has come to be a one idea, a monomania; and the women of vacant minds, minds which, like bandboxes, might, if filled by politics, or anything else—the more solid the thing the better—keep their perfect form, but unfilled, are crushed by the first blow, the most trifling accident. Excitement, intimates the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is very injurious to women. Is it? Why is it not beneficial, as MICHELET, a very bad authority, but a well-known one, and every doctor in every country perpetually asserts? Of all excitement nothing is, we believe, quite equal to immense success at the opera, for the applause comes quick, and the applause gives all that is dear to all—money, position, personal worship; yet the great female singers of the world, Jenny Lind, Tietjens, Alboni, Patti, Lucca, Sessi, are certainly not among the women who create the impression of approximate insanity. Even if excitement were bad for women—a notion we believe to be born exclusively of the results of the one excitement our civilization promotes, the struggle against hot air, late hours and injurious food, the struggle to buy the success of the salon at the price of physical health—that would not show that political excitement was specially bad. On the contrary, it would seem to be specially good, if only because its first condition is self-restraint, instead of abandon. The pursuit of politics hardly admits of the monomaniacal concentration of thought on a single object which tends to produce, or rather, as we should say, to develop insanity; it is too varied, admits of too many interests, of too rapid an alternation of success and defeat. No doubt women who get interested in politics betray more interest in them than in anything else, get more excited, talk more at random, flush more deeply, are more carried out of their ordinary restraints than men are; but is not that true of all pursuits, or where it is specially true, is not the cause the law which prohibits them from action? Dumb men always seem, and usually are, very fierce men, but speech would not make them insane.—*Spectator.*

THE WORK OF THE SEA.

The work done by the sea is infinitely various, immeasurable in quantity and of inexpressible value to the inhabitants of the earth. It is the one ceaseless worker, never resting and ever accomplishing the tasks it has to perform. The land and the sea may appear to some to be for ever fixed and unalterable, and the map of the world represents to them the geography of the globe of 6,000, or 60,000 years ago, the geography of to-day, and the geography of 60,000 years hence. Still not only does geology show by the testimony of the far-distant past the impossibility of thus being so; but it has been given to man to see and record the constant rising and falling of the land, within the periods of history, and even to measure the movement with sufficient accuracy and such certainty as to enable him to venture predicting, to some extent, on the probable geography of the future.

The earth is born of the ocean. Continents and islands rise out of the sea, new, luxuriant and vigorous; and like ourselves they grow, mature and do their appointed work; they wane and seem to die, though they do not die. They sink beneath the waves, apparently for ever; but only to be regenerated, renewed, quickened into life and born again remodelled. And the sea—the invigorating and ever-toiling mother—works this wonder.

The legends which are recounted among the population of Brittany lead one to think that many places in the neighborhood of the coast, to-day immersed, were formerly above the level of the sea. In their native poetry, and with their passion for the marvelous, the country people refer these facts to supernatural agency, where the devil plays a prominent part. The Bay of Douarnenez, where at high water the depth is considerable, is the site of a once flourishing city, the town of Ys, the Capital of Cornouaille. At the south side, when the tide is low, are distinguished clearly, five or six metres under water, Druidical remains, altars, portions of walls, and ruins of various monuments. Again, on the opposite side, near Cape Chèvre, they are to be found, though not so easily seen and not so numerous; but that they can be seen under favorable circumstances there is no doubt whatever. The fishermen there believe all the reefs and rocks in the bay to be portions of the ruins. In the sixteenth century, when the water in the bay was not so deep as now, the Canon MOREAU was able then to follow the lines of a vast inclosure (*enceinte*) of masonry, and above the sand, in the shallower places, he discovered funeral urns, stone sarcophagi, &c. The traveler COMBY also adds, that after a storm which excavated and scooped out portions of the sand, one could perceive traces of elm trees, dispersed with a regularity which shows that a plantation existed at this spot.

Submerged forests have been found on the coasts of Brittany, and particularly in Finisterre, in the neighborhood of Morlaix.

The parishes of St. Louis, Mauny and La Feuillette have disappeared beneath the waves since the thirteenth century. A story is told of a priest of the diocese of Dol, that, having in 1685, learned by tradition that there was formerly, in the place then (and now) occupied by the sea, a parish named St. Louis, informed the Court of Rome that this living was vacant *per obitum*. Upon this they consulted the registers and found actually that there had been presentations to this living by former Popes. A priest of Bassa-Bretagna was therefore appointed and he departed at once to take possession. But on arriving in sight of Mont Saint-Michel, what was his surprise when he was shown on the sands and in the sea, the place where was formerly situated his pretended parish.

There is every reason to believe that the whole of the Channel Islands were, at one time, part of the mainland of France, and there is positive proof of the island of Jersey having been so. There are certain existing manuscripts belonging to the monastery of Mont Saint Michel, which tell us that, in the sixth century, the district of Jersey was separated from the mainland of Coutances by only a narrow rivulet, bridged by a single plank, which the inhabitants were bound to keep in repair for the Archdeacon of the Mother Church to pass over on his periodical visitations.

The sinking of the land which has taken place within the period of history, has occurred only between the parallels of 10° S. and 55° N. lat. North of this, it is gradually becoming more and more elevated. Of this phenomenon M. QUENAULT, a recent author, gives an equally interesting and detailed account, with numerous facts and voluminous evidence which cannot be recounted within the limits of the present article. M. QUENAULT concludes, with regard to the depression of the land: "One gathers from all these evidences that the movement, since the eighth century, has been about two metres a century. If it continues at the same rate for two centuries more, the peninsula of Cotentin will be an island, and all the ports of La Manche will be destroyed. Some centuries later and Paris will be a seaport, waiting only to be submerged in a score of centuries. Thus in a period, less than half as long as that during which the pyramids of Egypt have braved the ravages of time, Paris itself—it is not burned down during one of the revolutions of its inhabitants, as amiable and *spirituel* as they are inconsistent—Paris will probably be engulphed in the Atlantic, a master before whom the intractable Parisian must haul down his flag. Let him take warning!"

THOMAS W. WHITAKER.

THE ILL-STARRED MALIBRAN.—A great operatic epoch is marked by the arrival of MALIBRAN in 1829, when her real success began. She was the daughter of GARCIA, a tenor singer, a man of severe temper, who trained her as one would train a slave. Her voice, Mr. CHORLEY says, was a mezzo-soprano, extended by tremendous exercise, till it grasped two and a half octaves, if not more. MALIBRAN, though not beautiful, had a face of exquisite expression, and a refined noble forehead. She was matchless as *Amina* and *Desdemonia*; but the greatest of the critics have recorded many of her faults. Her *Zerlina* ("Don Giovanni") and *Ninetta* ("Gazza Ladra") were too coarse, awkward and realistic; her sorrow was too frenzied in "Sonnambula" and "Fidelio." She was often unequal, bizarre and extravagant. She was the Garrick of the opera, as PASTA had been the Siddons, and surpassed all her predecessors in spontaneity, "intelligence, originality, feeling and those 'tender strokes of art' which at once reach the heart of every spectator." Mr. CHORLEY (and we know no better authority) sums up this wonderful woman as ambitious, fond of gain, lavish in giving, noble, careless, insatiable in her search for excitement and effect. She was, the same gentleman says, creative as an executant, but not creative as an actress. She originated no style in opera which has been adopted. Her soul was "a bright particular star, and dwelt apart." With all her triumphs and royal honors, MALIBRAN was an ill-starred woman. Her first husband proved a cheating bankrupt; and her second, BERIOT, the violin player, a mean, heartless fellow, who, almost before his wife had breathed her last, flew off to Paris to clutch every farthing of her property. MALIBRAN died at the Manchester Festival in 1836, from inflammation of the brain produced by a fall from her horse. She sang a duet in public the night before she died.

THE LAST RITES.—In the East the Hindoos, Parsees, Nubians and Chinese have all distinctive forms of funeral rites, each perhaps, to European notions, stranger than the other. Among the Hindoos on the banks of the Hoogley it is common enough to see a sick man, who has become a hopeless invalid and a mere burden to his relations, left within reach of the rising tide of that river, which is supposed to float him on his way to Heaven, and which certainly floats him off this earth. There is something fiendishly savage in this cruel abandonment of a helpless man to a slow-coming but inevitable death; but it is in accordance with the notions of the semi-savage natures of the East, that when a man becomes a helpless burden on the community in general, the sooner he is removed from it, no matter by what means, the better.

The "suttee" is another still more savage piece of barbarism, but which now, owing to the stringent laws instituted against it, is almost extinct.

Near Bombay are the celebrated Towers of Silence, where the Parsees bury the dead, if burying it can be called. These towers contain huge iron racks, where, exposed to the elements, and extended in the rays of the blazing tropical sun,—the [illegible] that he adored while living,—the departed Parsee is left to be torn piecemeal by the crowds of vultures which linger round the spot.

These filthy birds may be seen sitting on the trees in the vicinity, some gorged with their unholy banquet, others flying to and fro, or hovering with outspread wings above the towers, their hoarse cries the only sound which breaks the solemn silence reigning among the desecrated dead.

It seems surprising to find such a revolting observance adhered to among so enlightened a class as the Parsees; but the prevailing wish, that the rays of the god they worship shall fall on them in life and after, seems to counterbalance the disgusting nature of the scenes which take place after their death.—*Belgravia.*

REFORM BEGINS AT HOME.—Mr. BRIGHT, in the peroration of a recent speech at Birmingham, gave an eloquent version of the truth tersely expressed in GOLDSMITH'S *Traveller*:—

"How small of all that human hearts endure,
That part which laws or kings can cause or cure!"

After enumerating the possible reforms in matters political and social, Mr. BRIGHT continued: "When I have mentioned all these things I am obliged to confess that they are not all—that something more is wanted, although the law will not effect it, and although it lies beyond the bounds of law. It is a fact which every man should consider—and I have considered it often and often, with great solemnity and even with much pain, during the thirty years I have been in the habit of discussing public questions—it is a fact that no Government, that no administration, that no laws, that no amount of industry or commerce, that no extent of freedom can give prosperity and solid comfort to the homes of the people unless there be in those homes economy, temperance, and the practice of virtue. This which I am preaching is needful for all, but it is specially needful—most needful in some respects—for those whose possessions are the least abundant and the least secure. If we could subtract from the ignorance, the poverty, the suffering, the sickness, and the crime which are now witnessed among us, the ignorance, the poverty, the suffering, the sickness, and the crime which are caused by one single but most prevalent bad habit or vice—the drinking needlessly of those which destroys body and mind, and home and family—do we not all feel that this country would be so changed, and so changed for the better, that it would be almost impossible for us to know it again? Let me, then, in conclusion, say what is upon my heart to say, what I know to be true, what I have felt every hour of my life when I have been discussing great questions affecting the condition of the working classes. Let me say this to all people—that it is by the combination of a wise Government and a virtuous people, and not otherwise, that we may hope to make some steps towards that blessed time when there shall be no longer complaining in our streets, when our garners shall be full, affording all manner of store."

"TRISTRAM SHANDY" AT HOME.—Fate comes once to every man with inevitable potence to make or to mar. Often it is a dream; and when the hard light of day breaks in upon it, that which lent it charm and brightness vanishes utterly, leaving behind a reality so unlike the golden paradise of the vision, that the soul shrinks back and the heart grows sick. To STERNE the dream came. To the angel of the dream now reverts the mind of the dying man. Oh! sweet is the memory of those early days of love and hope. Hope now desponding and now raised. Hope eventually to be realized. She was all his fancy painted her. And Heaven knows how much more besides. What a scene of contented joy will that life of love unfold. He in this delightful country retreat ministering to the spiritual wants of loving parishioners—she sharing half the labor, and dividing all the joy. How spake he in those days of ardent courtship? "God preserve us! how delightful this prospect in idea! We will build and plant in our own way—simplicity shall not be tortured by art; we will learn of nature how to live. The gloomy family of care and distrust shall be banished from our dwelling, guarded by thy kind and tutelar deity; we will sing our choral songs of gratitude, and rejoice to the end of our pilgrimage." The essentially vulgarizing atmosphere of Westminster Hall and other temples of English justice has so completely, by this time (year of grace 1870) degraded the idea of epistolary correspondence between Corydon and Phillis, that for my part I wonder there are those discoverable above ground and outside lunatic asylums who would think of "effusing" on note paper. But how do these letters of STERNE to "L." seem to hallow such affectionate missives for all time! Their artlessness bears witness to their sincerity, and both artlessness and sincerity to the religious fervor of his love. "As I take up my pen," he writes, "my poor pulse quickens, my pale face glows, and tears are trickling down upon the paper as I trace the word L——." So far the dream. And when first came the awaking—and how? Who can tell? That it did come all the world knows. And that the fault lay with the person a great part of the world has been at pains to assert. Some fatal incompatibility. Some unforeseen, undreamt-of inharmoniousness. The absence of that sympathy which awakens and sustains interest in mutual pursuits. A story the world is getting weary of. A story to be told hereafter of others—of BYRON, of COLERIDGE. Out of this union, however, there springs that which gives his life a fresh interest, and existence a new dignity. For if there is one wish that the dying man might now put and have fulfilled, I think it would be to have standing at his lonely bedside a fair girlish figure, and to hear the word "father" spoken by his daughter LYDIA.

THACKERAY nowhere brings (nor, so far as we are aware, does any other writer) the specific charge of infidelity against STERNE. At the utmost, his charge branches into two allegations—neglect (in the lesser sense) of his wife, and an unfounded passion for ladies in no way related to him. Now, the charge of not loving Mrs. STERNE is, unfortunately, well founded. But as the feeling was completely mutual, [illegible] the one [illegible] is to me a mystery. That the absence of love never developed into coarse abuse or cruel neglect is a matter easily proved. Undoubtedly Mrs STERNE is the Mrs. Shandy of the novel. But to get a clearer notion both of what she was and of STERNE's relations to her we refer the reader to STERNE's letters to her from the Continent. These letters prove, I think, two things conclusively: 1. That STERNE to the very last, and under all circumstances, took in her a husband's interest. He displays a most laudable anxiety about her comforts and her domestic affairs; his remittances, too, are large and frequent; so large and so frequent as often to be beyond his means. 2. That, judging from passages in which directions are given relative to certain business matters with so much minuteness and repetition and childish plainness of direction, Mrs. STERNE must have been in her husband's opinion (and who would have a nicer opportunity of judging?) an excessively—I was going to say stupid; for the ungallant adjective I substitute Mr. ARNOLD's felicitous coinage—unperceptive woman.—*English Magazine.*

LIGHTHOUSE LIGHTS.—It is probable that many people wonder why gas is not more generally used; but there are numerous objections in the way at present. The light, it is found, would certainly be a little better than the oil flame; but to change from oil to gas would involve a large outlay for new burners, &c., and an entire sacrifice of the present valuable oil lamps in the numerous lighthouses; then, again, it would be necessary to establish for each lighthouse gas works with numerous outbuildings and cumbrous machinery, to say nothing of additions, would be dreadfully expensive, and at all rock stations impossible; and the difficulties in the way of conveying sufficient quantities of coal to the outlying and rock lighthouses would be an [illegible] these drawbacks the gain would be [illegible] a little brighter light, and so the oil light has regained its supremacy.

The oxyhydrogen or lime light has been experimented upon; but the complicated arrangements for producing the light, and the uncertainty of its steady maintenance, have proved serious objections to its application to the lighting of our coasts.

Magnesium has also been tried. No doubt those who have watched the ascent of the magnesium balloons on firework nights at the Crystal Palace, have thought that really such a beautiful, brilliant light might be in some manner made useful; and truly, if a light of such power could be placed in a lighthouse, its splendor would almost light up the dark waves, edging them all with silver, and its piercing rays would project their light even beyond the horizon. But its unreliability and its insufficient development make it inapplicable at present.

Many other kinds of light have been tried, but only one has at present shown itself so superior to other lights, and so manageable, as to justify the authorities in placing it at a lighthouse. We refer to the electric light, produced by magnetic induction, which may fairly be said to be the "coming" light.—*All the Year Round.*

ACROSS THE WALNUTS AND THE WINE.

In after-dinner talk
Across the walnuts and the wine.—*Tennyson.*

"Will there be any children, I wonder, among us a generation or two hence?" sighed Housewife the other night, upon the occasion of his last juvenile party for the season; and really, when I looked about me, I could scarcely feel astonished at his inquiry. The room, indeed, was full of children in one sense, but in another there was not a child to be seen. It was an assemblage of little men and women. The dancing was as stately as a minuet; and each duodecimo dame had a card in which to set down her engagements. I heard one of them refuse a most gallant cavalier (in puce velvet and lace) her hand for the lancers, upon the ground that it had been previously promised to another; and yet she did not dance that set.

"And why," said I, "my little lady, did you not dance with that gentleman? I am sure he looked very good-natured."

"Good natured?—yes," returned she, shrugging her small shoulders: "but how unfortunately plain!"

This young person was about eight years old.

Mrs. Housewife had empowered me to act as one of the masters of the ceremonies—she termed it "helping to keep order;" but any post of that kind would have been a perfect sinecure. "Romping" was as little likely to take place among these decorous Lilliputians, as scalping or the actual cautery. The least approach to it was regarded with ineffable disdain. Even awkwardness was visited with the utmost severity of remark by these small ladies.

"He hangs upon one so," was the verdict passed on one young beau, who had just taken to "stickups," and looked like a clergyman in miniature.

Another was rejected by a sweet little maiden of eleven, upon the ground that he had danced with her twice already.

"And are you so inconsistant as all that?" inquired I deferentially.

"No," said she frankly; "I like him as well as any in the room. But I don't like being laughed at; and people do laugh if one dances more than twice with the same person."

She was actually afraid of "being talked about!"

I overheard two little female dots of six or seven making conversation. They had got very friendly, and one expressed her hope that they should see more of one another. "My sister yonder," (pointing to a damsel of eleven) "is at home Wednesday from three to seven. We should be so glad to see you."

Instead of the indiscriminate rush which used to follow the announcement of supper when we were young, these dignified juveniles went down in couples and talked the same twaddle on the stairs which their seniors use—inquiring sedately of one another whether they had been lately to the theatre, or were going out of town. At the repast itself, it was thought vulgar to admire; as for bursting into applause at the sight of any gorgeous dainty, as youth was surely wont to do—to have given way to such an impulse would have been considered barbaric. On the other hand, depreciatory criticism was as freely exchanged as among the most fashionable grown-up society. Professor Puzzleton's son and heir, aged seven, happened to be my neighbor. He was prosecuting his attentions to a little golden-haired fairy on the other side of him in a most characteristic manner. Having inherited the faculty of analytical investigation from his parent, he was taking the gilt off the conjurer's tricks which had just been performed up-stairs, and preaching to his beloved object upon the text of the hollowness of things in general. Presently he took up a highly ornamented cracker, and in a loud and distinct voice—the very echo of his father's lecture-room tone—observed: "These crackers were made at home."

I saw the color come into Mrs. Housewife's face when on finding it did not explode, he added, "Ah, *I* thought so."

Another young gentleman of somewhat less tender age, who, it seemed to me, had had quite as much champagne as was good for him, was ceaseless in his importunities for port.

"Port wine, I say!"—"Port wine, will you?" were the observations he addressed to every waiter, with increasing irritation.

Now, in his ignorance of the tastes of the rising generation, their host had provided no port wine, and the indignation of his very respectable butler at its being demanded in this public manner was a charming spectacle. I saw him growing redder and redder with each reiteration of the request, which he nevertheless affected to ignore. When the little ladies retired from the table, some of the little gentlemen remained to discuss matters of general interest, with their little legs as wide apart as they would go, and their little thumbs in the armholes of their waistcoats, and among others was my bacchanalian friend, as importunate as ever. "They have got no port at this house; think of that!" cried he.

Then Housewife, wishing to discover the young gentleman's reason for wanting port, as well perhaps as to remove this stigma from his character for hospitality, caused a bottle of the desired liquor to be brought.

"Now, why were you so anxious for that wine, my young friend?" inquired he.

"Well, you see, I've had a great deal of dancing; and though your 'Fizz' (by which he meant champagne) "is well enough, there's nothing like port wine to pick a fellow up."

From subsequent inquiries, I discovered that this gentleman had but just arrived at his teens; he had seen, as the novelists say, only thirteen Summers!

Surely Housewife's remark upon the probable extinction of the genus *infans officinalis*—the common child as it used to be—was not without good grounds.

I am bound to add, however, that the rising generation are as sharp as needles; perhaps their brain, forced into premature activity, will soften at the period when it was wont to become well seasoned and mature; but at present their intelligence is acute. During the course of that evening Professor Puzzleton entertained us with one of the very best conundrums that I ever heard in my life. It was one of that complicated kind, it is true, which excited the wrath of Sydney Smith, who deemed that a man should be hurried to execution without being permitted to explain the relation of his "third" to his "fourth;" but it was excellent for all that.

In my first my second sat;
My third and fourth I ate.

The answer to which is like Columbus' egg problem—very easy when we have learned what it is.

Insatiate.

Our juveniles applauded it exceedingly, and quite appreciated it; but, what was still more curious, when the Professor added as a pendant to the above

Under my first my second stood—
I think you'll own this quite as good—

there was quite a roar of juvenile voices that had all guessed right.

Let us hope my grown-up readers have been equally sagacious.—*Chambers's Journal.*

HOLY GUNGA.—The Hindoos have always looked on it as a spot to visit, and like Hurdwar, it as a place of pilgrimage. Water drawn from any part of the Ganges is supposed to be capable of washing sin away; to bathe in the Ganges, it is held, can make any conscience clean; and yet there are degrees of efficacy even in Ganges water, and that at Allahabad is particularly holy. According to the Hindoos, three rivers, each sacred, commingle their waters at this spot. The Ganges, of course, is one, and the Jumna another; but which is the third? In reality there are but two; the third is fabulous. Long ago, when the Brahmins, who were originally foreign to India, had conquered only a small part of it, they were familiar with a river to which the name of Saraswati was applied. They were surprised to find that its waters were lost in the desert, and not understanding the matter, took up the notion that the missing river would reappear somewhere else. It was convenient to suppose that it did so at Allahabad, and so the holy men there boldly asserted that it did, and doubtless found the belief in the myth increase their pecuniary gains. Horrible deeds used to be done openly at Allahabad in days gone by, their perpetrators being the devotees of superstition; we refer to suicides designed to transfer any one to whom life had become a burden, not merely without sin, but very meritoriously, from this world to the next. Mr. Ward, the missionary, describes several such suicides in his well-known work. Here is his description of one, not, however, perpetrated at Allahabad:

"About the year 1790 a young man of the order of Dundees (a monkish order) took up his abode at Kakshalee, a village near Nuddiyà, for a few months, and began to grow very corpulent. Reflecting that a person of his order was bound to a life of mortification, and feeling his passions grow stronger and stronger, he resolved to renounce his life in the Ganges. He requested his friends to assist him in this act of self-murder, and they supplied him with a boat, some cord, and two water pans. He then proceeded on the boat into the middle of the stream, and, filling the pans with water, fastened one to his neck and the other round his loins, and in this manner descended into the water—to rise no more—in the presence of a great multitude of applauding spectators." The same author mentions that a learned Brahmin, who in the year 1806 spent nearly two months at Allahabad, informed him that within that brief period he had seen about thirty persons drown themselves.—*The Sunday at Home.*

WHO IS ROCHEFORT?

It will come upon many as a surprise that the unappeasable Republican, the man who at the present moment leads the French Opposition, is a nobleman. He is Henri, Earl de Rochefort-Lucay, son of the Marquis of the same name—titles of no modern creation. On the contrary, they have been borne through generations. Rochefort—for he has let fall the aristocratic "de"—was born in July, 1832, the terrible year of the cholera. It was not a happy birth, for the child's head was so large that it was looked upon as a deformity. This peculiarity of the head still remains, though in a modified degree. It is high, square, hard looking, and, like the man himself, most exceptional. The face is, equally with the head, hard, clear and firm, yet certainly not wanting in many signs of tenderness and even of fun. But the man and his nature are altogether exceptional; and they have so far baffled attack, because attack has been made on the assumption that ordinary means were of avail. The wonderful head was supposed, in the first place, to present its strange appearance in consequence of water upon the brain, this belief the more especially gaining ground as the child grew up weak and frail. Rochefort, however, is now a fairly hearty man.

At nurse, the head still weighed the child down, and remained practically so serious a deformity, that the woman who looked after him prepared a cap, which was always worn, and to a certain extent took off the over-weighted effect produced by the huge forehead. It was this industrial's opinion, that if ever Monsieur le Comte brought money into his family, it would be by way of exhibiting himself as a natural curiosity.

Rochefort's whole life has been exceptional. His timidity, or modesty, as a child was so great, that it had the appearance of idiocy; and even now, at 37 years of age, the man is essentially awkward and ungainly. He never could learn to dance.

That he is brave, nobody can doubt who knows the particulars of his life. As a boy he was quite afraid to ask for anything at table, was silent and meek; yet when at the waterside with other young men he dived into deep water, although he was utterly unable to make a stroke.

His memory has always partaken of the exceptional nature of his mind and body. He has only to read verse to remember it. Victor Hugo's poems are known, line and letter, by Rochefort. Indeed it is said that he has by heart most of the great French poets, word for word. But beyond poetry, politics and the laws of grammar, his memory scarcely appears to exist. It has frequently happened that he has forgotten where he lived, if the residence has not been occupied by him during some time. Engagements simply pass out of his mind, while all ideas of expenditure appear to have no existence. Whether this carelessness really is a natural result, or simply one of habit, is a question his friends cannot answer.

In 1868 he lost his mother, and fought a duel: it was with a Napoleon—the Prince Achille Murat—and concerning the notorious Englishwoman, one of the scandals of Paris—Cora Pearl. Rochefort was slightly wounded.

His notoriety now began to spread beyond France; and it increased wonderfully by his next duel with Paul de Cassagnac, that estimable personage who has recently asserted that Rochefort sent Victor Noir to Prince Pierre Napoleon's rooms with the full intention that he should be shot, and so bring the Napoleonic dynasty into trouble.

Rochefort chose pistols for this encounter. Four balls were exchanged, when Rochefort received a bullet in the right side. No evil consequences ensued.

We are now at the beginning of 1868, when the French Government issued a warning against the *Figaro*, owing to Rochefort's articles, and he ceased to write for that paper.

The publication of the *Lanterne* followed. Events which succeeded are doubtless well remembered. Rochefort was prosecuted; he fled to Belgium, and he was condemned to pay £800 in fines, and suffer two and a half years' imprisonment.

His recent reappearance in France, the sudden collapse of the Imperial Police system, his return to the Lower House, his inevitable acceptation of the post of leader of the Opposition, his attacks in the *Marseillaise* upon the Napoleonic family through the "homicide" of M. Victor Noir, the part he took in the burial of that ill-fated young man, his prosecution by the Government, with the concurrence of the Chamber, for seditious writing, and the sentence passed upon him of six months' imprisonment with 3,000 francs fine,—are all events of the day.

The question remains, what will become of Rochefort? He is as careless of his life as his money, which he simply distributes, for he spends little on himself. The possibility is that he will fall a victim to a fanatic of one school or another, perhaps of his own; for it has always been dangerous work leading the French masses. Should he live, and should the present French dynasty fall or change, it is impossible to say what vital part this man may take in the history of France. Whatever his faults, whatever his good qualities—and he has many of both—it is indisputable that he is the man of the hour, the Masaniello of the nineteenth century. He appears to bear a charmed life. Water will not drown him, steel will not pierce him, lead but slightly wound him; while he only escaped the Prince Pierre's amiable attentions by the simple determination of his *entourage* not to let him call upon that cousin of the Emperor's.

GERMAN LANGUAGE.—There are seven deadly sins of excess in German: 1, too many volumes in the language; 2, too many sentences in a volume; 3, too many words in a sentence; 4, too many syllables in a word; 5, too many letters in a syllable; 6, too many strokes in a letter; 7, too much black in a stroke.—*Professor De Morgan.*

TALLEYRAND AND MME. DE STAEL.—In her *Delphine* Mme. de Stael was said to have introduced a representation of Talleyrand in the character of an old woman. Next time they met, on asking Talleyrand his opinion of the work, "Oh, that's the book, is it not, in which you and I are exhibited in the disguise of females?"

Jerome Bradley Sent to State Prison.

Recorder Hackett charged the jury in the case of Jerome Bradley, the alleged great bond robber, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday morning. He did not review the facts connected with the extensive theft of about $125,000 worth of United States bonds from the firm of Morrison, Son & Hutchinson, of Broadway, but merely explained the law as applicable to the testimony elicited during the trial. The jury, after deliberating for about an hour, brought in a verdict of guilty. Mr. B. D. McCarthy, counsel for the accused, then moved for a new trial, but the motion was denied. Subsequently the Recorder said he would impose sentence at that time, but he would see that it did not go into effect until next Friday, in order to give Mr. McCarthy an opportunity to prepare a bill of exceptions. The sentence of the Court was five years' imprisonment in State Prison. Bradley is represented to be related to several distinguished families. His offence was proved against him through Assistant District-Attorney Fellows.

NOTES FROM ITALY.

Progress of the Conscription—Physical Representative Types—Movements of Royalty—The Present Government—Velocipedomania—A Statue of President Lincoln.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1870.

If the standing armies of Europe are a dead weight which the laboring population is forced to bear, Italy, not less than any other country, feels the pressure of the load, and even with the efforts at present made for reduction, it is doubtful if for some time it will be felt much less. A report of the actual condition of the army has been lately published, by which it appears that the present effective force is about 160,000 officers and men. The reserve, on unlimited leave, is 196,000 of the first, and 183,000 of the second category, making a grand total of 546,000. The conscription for the present year is now filling up, and the recruits of the Tuscany contingent are every day coming into Florence. It affords a good opportunity to see of what sort of material the present generation of the peasant class is composed. The Tuscans are less sober than the people of the Romagna, and have less of the hard, dry muscle of the Piedmontese, of a quality so much like that of the Swiss. But the Tuscans are of a comely type, and a great many handsome youth may be picked out, capable also of a good deal of endurance. I can find you at any time a dozen models from which Hawthorne might draw his figure of Donatello. This shows that the sensuous and somewhat luxurious physical type, peculiar to this part of Italy from a remote date, has not died out. You will see in the streets every day precisely such faces as Andrea or Fra Angelico loved to paint, and which give such beauty to their pictures. It is often remarked by foreigners that the Tuscan women are much less good looking than the men. There are some fine models of beauty among women, but in general they are scrawny and vulgar. Perhaps the handsomest specimens may be found among the peasant class. I do not know how this inferiority is to be accounted for; but a reason which readily suggests itself is the low place which is given to women, and the little respect paid to them as moral and intellectual beings. Woman in Europe is pretty well run down, as woman must be anywhere where she is made either a plaything or a drudge. Woman here has not yet become a teacher, her highest office when she has been properly educated for it. Sometimes when an Old-World sinner is told that in America women are not only school teachers, but physicians and preachers, there is an exclamation of horror at such a violation of the "order of nature." "We like to see women confined to their proper sphere," is the overwhelming declaration which comes from these slaves of ancient prejudice. It never occurs to them to inquire whether a woman is in "her sphere" with a shovel or a hoe in her hand, or pulling with a horse in the field; a scene often witnessed in every European country. Woman in America is hurt by overindulgence, and is allowed to practice a thousand follies; but she is at least respected, and taught that a great responsibility rests upon her as a member of society, and that always her house shall be safe. For the rest, so far as Italy is concerned, the higher position which woman should hold is insisted upon, and in the new education for the nation, now well begun, it is recognized and urged.

MOVEMENTS OF ROYALTY.

The newspapers here have sent the King to nearly all parts of Italy during the past six months—to Venice, Milan, Ancona, Brindisi and Naples—to none of which places has he yet made the promised visits. Now again he is to go to Naples before the end of the month. But there is little probability that he will go. The King is not very fond of making such visits. He prefers, to public spectacles, the quiet ease of his own peculiar indulgences; either at Turin, among his old friends, or at San Rossore, or in the charming little seraglio in the shadow of the palatial new stables in the now greatly extended Bobali Gardens. His horses and his hunt give him more pleasure than public affairs. The question is sometimes discussed whether it would be better for Italy if the sovereign had more of the skill of a statesman, and as a directing mind made his influence more felt. There can be no doubt that a masterly intelligence, with much knowledge of government, in the chief of the nation, would give great inspiration to Italian public life, not yet raised from the languor of the old despotic indifference. I do not know whether you are acquainted with the fact, that under this free Constitution, only 250,000 of the whole population of Italy take part in the general elections. This fact is authenticated by the electoral registers. The number of electors at present on the lists is about half a million; but from indifference, only one-half are in the habit of exercising this privilege, or rather, of performing this duty. The fact then rests, that only one per cent. of the whole population have a voice in political affairs, and this, not from any defect in the Constitution, which establishes a very simple and easy qualification for an elector, but from the torpor with which old despotism, priestcraft and ignorance has benumbed the people. It is to the removal of this serious evil that the efforts of intelligent politicians and sincere journalism are directed. The tendency here is not, as in France, to do too much, but to do nothing. It is already proved that Italy is not a difficult country to govern with free institutions. The great obstacle to be overcome is to convince the people that in one way or another they must find the means to pay the cost of governing. If it were not for the shame of foreign domination I believe a great majority would still be willing to have the Government farmed out to another nation, provided means could be found to make the burden much less felt.

VELOCIPEDOMANIA.

The velocipede craze has finally got hold of the Florentines, and last week there was the sensation of the first public contest. A society, representing about fifty vehicles, has been formed, and under its direction the race was organized. The course was from Florence to Pistoia, a distance of about twenty miles, and the first prize was a gold medal, and the second and third of silver and bronze. The race was won by a young American, Rynner Van Nest, a lad of 16, son of the American clergyman of that name settled in Florence. The twenty miles were made in two hours and twelve minutes; the winners of the inferior prizes coming in from two to ten minutes behind. Thousands, in carriages and on foot, were at the starting point, near the Villa Demidoff, to see the competitors begin their course, and half the population of Pistoia, a town of twenty thousand people, turned out to see them come in. The winners were the heroes of the hour, and, indeed, have been the heroes of several days, as the newspapers have frequent paragraphs, and the name of the young American is mentioned with praise. He, indeed, with his long practice, is the most expert among all those who have yet tried to poise themselves upon this now favorite whirligig. Another race is promised for the Carnival, to take place in the Via Cavour, now the longest wide street in Florence. Those who take part are to be in masquerade, and this population, with its almost childish curiosity, is looking impatiently for the moment when it may enjoy this fantastical novelty. As usual, an effort is made to give liveliness to the Carnival; but we are to wait to see with what success.

STATUE OF LINCOLN.

Mr. Mead, the sculptor, has just completed the casting in plaster of the colossal figure of Mr. Lincoln, for the Springfield monument. The artist has carried forward this work with energy during the past six months. There is no risk in [illegible] raised by a work of so much importance as this—the largest monument to the dead President yet projected—will find a reasonable fulfillment. The subject is not an easy one, for the public is more exacting as it becomes better acquainted with that great character,—a nature so noble, indeed, that it was able to lift itself above the passions of the terrible conflict, and guide the nation to that vast triumph, the fruits of which so many millions are to enjoy. Over that face, worn with so many cares and trials, and hard duties resolved and executed, a shade of inexpressible tenderness and pitying sadness is cast. If the painter or sculptor who attempts to represent the face, has the spirit of a mere workman and gives us only the rough shell which held the germ and kernel of that precious life, than for his own fame he had better not pursue the task. Many attempts to represent Mr. Lincoln are made, and it will be well if those who are stimulated to such attempts by the liberal prices offered, are made to see the lifted finger of criticism menacing them with a just chastisement if they fail, from bungling incompetence. Our demands and our efforts are getting rapidly ahead of our knowledge, and boldness is taking the place of reverence and careful study and thought. While on the subject of art, it may be mentioned that Mr. Connelly has nearly completed his full-length sitting statue of the English Duchess of Northumberland. The labor of more than two years will have been given to the execution of this commission, a rather unexpected one, indeed, for an American sculptor to receive among a considerable number of English competitors. This sculptor has modeled a group of several figures, representing St. Martin dividing his cloak with the mendicant. The principal figure is on horseback, and is a portrait of the late Colonel Lawrence, while the horse is a likeness of the favorite *Black Prince*. It is a commission from the family, and will be executed in marble, and, perhaps, also of larger size in bronze. The subject is managed with so much judgment as to make this a monument of value and beauty.

ANGELICO.

THE EVENING HIGH SCHOOL.

Its Plan, and the Work it Accomplishes—The Teachers and the Students—Some of the Beneficial Results.

The Evening High School of this City is an institution almost unique in its character, and withal one of the most useful educational appliances ever introduced into our public school system. It was started four years ago as an experiment. The other evening schools had been in operation for some time; but it was well known that there was a large number of young men, and even of middle-aged men, in the City, who were occupied during the day, but would appreciate very highly an opportunity of studying, under the direction of competent teachers, in the evening. They were unwilling to be classed with the boys who attended the evening schools, and, furthermore, they desired to pursue branches of study which were not taught in those places. Some were men whose opportunities for education in their early days were very slight, or had been neglected, and they were now anxious to make up their deficiencies. Others, who had acquired a very fair general education, were desirous of pursuing some particular branch of study, which they found would be useful to them in their chosen occupations. Nearly all whose wants are intended to be met by this institution were persons who had entered into the settled employments of life, and passed beyond the limit of school days with deficiencies in their education which they were eager to make up.

In the Autumn of 1866 the Board of Education determined to try the experiment of supplying this want in the means of free education furnished by the City. They selected for this purpose the building of the Boys' Grammar School No. 35, situated in a very central locality in Thirteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, employed six teachers taken from the public day schools, and quietly launched the new enterprise. No sooner was its plan and purpose made known than pupils flocked in from all quarters, and it was found necessary to increase the corps of instructors within a week of the opening of the school.

The plan adopted makes the institution within its limited scope the only genuine university in the country. The school hours are from 7 to 9:30 o'clock in the evening, divided so as to give a full hour exclusive of all interruptions to two different lessons each evening. A certain number of branches are taught, so distributed among the different teachers and the different evenings of the week and hours of the evening, as to furnish the greatest possible opportunity for selection and combination of studies without interference with each other. Out of this schedule, which is printed for convenient reference, the student selects any study which he wishes to pursue, and any number of studies he pleases, provided they can be carried on at once without interference. Nothing is prescribed, nothing is required. If a person wishes to pursue one particular study he selects that, and is at liberty to give his whole attention to it, attending the school only at the hour of his own recitation.

The following is a list of the studies at present taught in the school: Latin, natural philosophy, chemistry, rhetoric, English grammar, bookkeeping, history, political science, drawing in its various departments, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, penmanship, phonography, French, German and Spanish. There are also exercises in composition, declamation and discussion.

The term begins on the first Monday in October and continues twenty-four weeks, exclusive of an intermission of one week at Christmas. At the first term in the Winter of 1866-67, about five hundred pupils were in attendance, and since that time the number has steadily increased. The present term opened with about one thousand, but there was a falling off after the first few weeks, and the number now does not exceed eight hundred. The entire building in Thirteenth-street is occupied by the classes, of which there are nineteen in session at each of the two hours devoted to recitations, every evening except Saturday, when there is no school. The first Principal employed was Mr. Thomas Hunter, a gentleman who held a high rank among the teachers in Public Schools, and for three successive terms he occupied the position to the entire satisfaction of all who placed themselves under his supervision. He has lately been appointed Principal of the Female Normal School, in Fourth-street, and the High School is now in the hands of his former assistant, Mr. John Jasper, Jr. The general assistant at present is Mr. J. S. Babcock, who, previous to his appointment as such, had been a teacher in the school from its commencement. The instructors of the various classes, nineteen in number, are, for the most part, Principals and Vice-Principals in the Public Day Schools, and are paid $6 an evening for this extra service. Two or three are engaged in other pursuits during the day.

The students at the High School are an interesting body of men and youth, varying in age from 14 to upwards of 60 years. They follow all manner of occupations during the day, and some of them, after a long and wearisome day's work, devote every evening faithfully to study throughout the term. The younger portion are generally office boys or clerks, but among them are mechanics of almost every kind—laborers, printers, painters, sculptors, doctors, lawyers and merchants. In several instances professional men who have received a University education go there to perfect themselves in modern languages, of which the three most important ones are taught by competent native teachers. The students generally select such branches of study as will be most useful to them in their daily occupations, or those for which they have a special tact. The result is that in hundreds of cases young men have taken advanced positions in their business after one or two terms at this institution, for which they were wholly unfit before; and in many other instances persons possessing a decided talent for some particular pursuit have had their latent powers developed here, and have afterwards won a brilliant success in a vocation wholly suited to their inclination, but which they had been unable to adopt before for want of a suitable training.

As an example of the change of fortune which a few weeks' training at this school may bring about, a young man engaged as a clerk in an establishment having an extensive trade with the West Indies, devoted himself for one term to the study of Spanish, and was afterwards sent to Cuba in a capacity requiring great responsibility. After that experience he at once took an important position in the service with his employer with a greatly increased salary, solely on account of his knowledge of the Spanish tongue. Others finding that a knowledge of French or German would be of great service to them have here found an opportunity of obtaining a thorough acquaintance with those languages without any other expense or sacrifice than the devotion of their evenings to study for a moderate length of time. One man whose head had grown bald in the vocation of a traveling agent made his appearance in the school a year or two ago and devoted himself most assiduously to the study of political science. The next thing that was heard of him he had organized a colony and settled upon some western lands, where he and his associates are now engaged in the financial solution of the problem of coöperation.

A department in which a great deal of latent talent is developed is that of drawing, and some of the specimens of the work of pupils exhibited at the school in the mechanical and architectural branches of that art would do credit to experienced engineers and architects. One of the pupils in drawing is now rendering valuable assistance to the engineer of the Beach Pneumatic Tunnel, and another has been lately admitted to the Academy of Design. A Russian who had previously been a bookbinder, under the tuition of the accomplished teacher in drawing, showed such a decided genius for this pursuit that he was employed to draw some important models of machinery before his lessons were fairly completed, and has since devoted himself entirely to the art. So the story might be continued indefinitely of men whose promotion in their business or success in a pursuit for which they were particularly adapted, can be traced directly to the instruction which they received at this school without the expense which they could not afford to incur, and without any encroachment upon their hours of labor which they could not afford to allow. All come freely and are at liberty to stay away at any time. No restraint is exercised over them beyond what is absolutely necessary to maintain order, and on that score no difficulty has ever been experienced. As should be the case with every institution of education intended for the benefit of persons of matured minds, it simply furnishes facilities and opportunities for learning, and leaves the student to make such use of them as he pleases. In this way the greatest amount of good is done because each man gets what he needs and what he will make use of.

Those who choose to compete for them may receive certificates of regular attendance and of proficiency in study at the close of each term, and three of these certificates entitle a man to a diploma of graduation in the branches which he has pursued. Thus three terms may be regarded as a course, but the whole school, with all its branches of study, is open to the same person for any length of time that he may choose to attend.

Every night through the winter, when so many young men in this City are spending their time in billiard-rooms and drinking saloons, and wasting their energies on dissipation, this beneficent institution is doing its quiet work. A thousand men are industriously making up for the deficiencies of a youth in which they had few opportunities for mental improvement, and possibly little disposition to use those which they had, or are preparing themselves for the duties of practical life, which they are forced to enter upon but too early. No department of our great public school system is doing a more important work than this. Already its success has led to the establishment of a similar institution in Philadelphia, and they ought to be multiplied in all the cities in the land.

FINE ARTS.

Carbon Photographs—New Pictures—The "Palette" Association.

The new autotype, or carbon photographs, recently introduced here from Europe, must prove of great interest to connoisseurs, as well as of immense value to artists, for by this process fac-similes of the sketches and cartoons of the old masters can be produced with such fidelity that the closest examination can scarcely detect which is the original and which the copy. Further, they possess the great advantage that light has no effect on them whatever. The ordinary photographs, as is too well known, fade more or less quickly; these have no such evanescent qualities. The copies of some of Rembrandt's sketches, which we were shown recently at Messrs. Goupil's art gallery, are sufficient proof of the perfection to which this new process has been brought.

Among the new pictures recently placed on exhibition at Goupil's is the "Phantom Ship," by Geo. M. Nichols. The picture is simply a broad expanse of water, with a ship, or rather the masts and sails of one, seen close at hand, but indistinctly through the medium of a hazy, misty atmosphere. Mr. Nichols has certainly succeeded in giving a ghostly and supernatural appearance to his "Phantom Ship," for it is not merely a ship seen through a thick atmosphere, but something more, and so far the picture is a success. The water, however, is somewhat hard. The same fault cannot certainly be charged to Mr. McEntee's "Murano." Here we have a small island, with its red-roofed buildings, almost submerged in a purple sea, and bathed in a soft, hazy, purplish atmosphere. The peculiar atmospheric effect which Mr. McEntee has sought to represent is well given, though the correctness of the coloring may certainly be doubted. Mr. Gifford's fine painting "Siout," of which mention has already been made, hangs very near to Mr. McEntee's. A comparison of the two does not result in any disadvantage to the former. Quite in a different style to either is Mr. T. M. Gaylord's picture. It represents an immense tract of sand, and in the foreground three Arabs, a large rock, a ruined wall, and a small stream oozing from beneath. One Arab has reached the stream and thrown himself exhausted beside it. The second has just stepped within the cool "shadow of a great rock in a weary land" and raises his dark, savage face and bare arms in gratitude to Heaven. The third is still plodding on to the resting place, the sun smiting him with pithless power. In the foreground all is dark and cool; in the background all light and heat. The artist has told his story with great power in spite of the crudeness and defects of execution. The attitude and expression of the principal figure are truthful and striking, and there is but little fault to find with the drawing. Mr. James Fairman, a rising artist, has a pleasing and effective picture here, representing a lake, on which the long golden rays of the setting sun are falling.

"THE PALETTE."

The first annual ball of the "Palette" Association—a society of artists—will take place at Allemania Hall on Monday evening. The features of this ball will be the decorations of the rooms, which will consist of a series of designs representing the fine arts, portraits of the representatives of the various schools of painting, and a number of landscapes, all executed by members of the Association. After the reception an allegorical play, composed by Mr. Geo. Hess, will be given, comprising a series of *tableaux vivant.*

Women's Voices.

From the New Jerusalem Messenger.

In one bearing the voice is a religious subject. It plays an important part in the relations of a man and woman; and these relations are, in the highest and also the most practical sense, religious. The inner side of the faculties of a man,—of one who is growing into a spiritual manhood,—is protected and developed by the Lord through various subtle influences from heaven, and through the truths from the Word which the man has learned and tries to incarnate in his daily life. On the outer side also his faculties are protected by the Lord by other means. The conjugal state provides these means in the wife, and in those home loves which she inspires into the man. Fredrika Bremer caught a glimpse of this truth, though it may be a distorted one, when she wrote in *The Neighbors*, "Men who are not saved by the Word are saved by women." To enable her to exert these good influences upon her husband, the wife is provided with attractions which serve at once both to draw the man to her, and also to embody those influences in sensible form. In general they are of three kinds: first and lowest, those that please the senses; second and better, those that recommend themselves to the intellect; highest and best, those that touch the heart. Among the first are all comeliness of feature, color and form. The second embraces the advantages that education affords, in the shape of refined tastes and the power of intelligent conversation; to which may be added grace of manner, unless this comes, as it often does, by nature. The third class is too comprehensive to schedule it; nor does any man who knows by experience how gentle and tender and pleasing some women make almost every little act, need to be reminded of what it consists. Chief among these best attractions is a sweet voice. What a wonderful thing is the voice! God gives us several ways of knowing a little of the world about us and of our fellow-beings. Some think that sight is the best of these. Sight tells us of the surface of a thing; sound tells us what the inside is. The light strikes an object, and bounds back into the eye in various kinds of waves, called colors. Sound, too, is vibration, but in sound what vibrate are particles through and through the mass, and not merely particles of the surface. Therefore sound is often a test when sight is deceptive. The ring, not the color, tells the true metal. Sound reveals the constitution of things in their inwards; sight gives only the outward presentation. This is why the language of analogy or correspondence takes light as a symbol of the intellect, and the impressions the intellect receives; but takes sound as a symbol of the affections, and whatever arouses them. For the intellect is the outer part of the mind, and is concerned with forms alone; but the affections are the mass and substance of the mind, and busy themselves with essences. Speaking of sound as vibration, let us see at once what it is that makes one woman's voice sweet and another's harsh. The sweetness of a sound does not depend on its pitch, but on the synchronism of vibration among all the vibrating particles. If they vibrate together, or in multiples, or in certain mathematical ratios, the sound is called pure and clear, and makes a harmony. Since the voice is an exponent of the feelings, this is why people speak in a discordant tune when opposite passions are struggling for the mastery in them; whilst a calm and settled determination produces the opposite effect upon the voice. The purity and clearness, in a word, the sweetness of the voice depends, in one respect, on the vocal chords. It is nature which a woman must mostly depend upon so far. She may have, if she chooses, a voice as sweet as the construction of these chords permits. If the part of the throat above the point where sound is generated is not kept wide open, or if its walls are made tense and firm, instead of remaining soft, the air vibration in the throat is not transmitted freely outward, but strikes on these walls, and they also, being either too contracted, or else no longer cushioned, take up vibration. But they were never meant to vibrate. What is called "speaking through the nose" is only the extreme of this case, where even that part of the throat where the passage to the nose lies takes up vibration, and perhaps the walls to the inner nasal orifice also vibrate. Besides, this superfluous vibration, since it lies at the upper and outer portion of the vocal column, is audible beyond proportion to its real volume of sound, and thus deprives the voice of a rich, hearty interior tone, making it shallow and turning it into what is called a head voice. It is wrong to call this defect natural. In spite of its prevalence, it is altogether unnatural. To be rid of it, only two things are necessary. The first is to discover and perceive that one has it; for this tone is so common in the United States that its harshness is entirely familiar, and therefore usually remains unnoticed. The other requisite is to open the throat wide, keeping its walls exceedingly relaxed and easy, and at the same time expending a greater volume of breath on the same volume of sound. It is very easy to do this, especially with practice; but few are willing to try it, and fewer still to continue the experiment till it becomes a habit. Every woman, if she will, may possess in her voice a wonderful charm, a power for good. By rights every gentle, true-hearted woman in the land ought to possess this. In fact, however, it is limited, for the most part, to the often heartless women of fashion, whose associations, direct or indirect, with foreigners, have led them to use the voice as it is used elsewhere, and is meant to be used everywhere.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Savings Banks Surplus Funds and Unclaimed Deposits.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your able and valuable article in your issue of the 2d inst., on the contemplated raid of plunder by the Legislature upon the savings banks of this State, contained a few remarks upon the subject of the surplus which the banks are allowed to accumulate. By the laws of this State, savings banks are authorized to hold a surplus equal to ten per cent. of the amount of their deposits as an indemnity to their depositors in case of depreciation in the securities in which the deposits are invested, and this is the only reason for such an accumulation. It had been found in practice that institutions of the character of savings banks liable to be called upon to pay over to its dealers every penny of its deposits, could not be managed with safety to its depositors without a surplus of at least ten per cent. to cover fluctuations in values at times of panic or commercial depression. And even that percentage was found not to be sufficient at the commencement of the late war, when a depreciation in the value of bonds and other securities took place to an amount which more than cancelled temporarily the surpluses held by the various savings banks, so that if they had been called upon to meet the claims of all depositors at that time, the banks could not, after cashing all their securities, have met their indebtedness in full. These surpluses are kept within the legal limit by extra dividends from time to time to the then depositors, so that there is no reason to apprehend accumulations in the hands of saving institutions beyond safe and proper amounts for the purpose of guarantee to their dealers. Indeed, these surpluses are of such slow growth, that in the case of two of our oldest banks, it was nearly forty years from the time of organization before they were able to start any surplus.

A very erroneous impression also seems to prevail in regard to unclaimed deposits in savings banks, to judge from the constant demands for them introduced into the Legislature of this State, which this simple fact should set right. In 1862 the Legislature called upon the savings banks to return the amounts of all deposits with their accumulation upon which there had been no claim for the period of five years or more. One of our oldest banks ascertained and reported that from its organization in 1829, up to July, 1862, there was in its hands of unclaimed accounts, or accounts upon which there had been no transaction for the preceding five years, a little more than $156,000. This amount has since been reduced by actual payments to or claims by the parties entitled thereto to under $23,000; and it is a matter of almost weekly occurrence for the banks to be called upon to pay accounts upon which nothing has been done for twenty or twenty-five years, for it is a very favorite method of making provision for children to deposit a sum at their birth, to accumulate until attaining majority or marriage. A pass book being given in such cases the parties rest content, and the bank does not hear of them again until the period arrives when the money is desired. This passbook, too, is always an intimation to some one of the claim upon the bank, rendering it extremely unlikely that any sum should ever remain with a savings bank unclaimed. Indeed, it can be confidently asserted that there is no such thing as an unclaimed deposit in any savings bank.

A few days since one of our savings banks received a letter in reference to an account originally opened in 1819, which had been inactive for twenty-five years, the person who opened the account being yet living, and only now communicating with the bank in reference to making a new deposit.

Is it Correct English?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Nine-tenths of the invitations to weddings which I receive are engraved as follows: "Mr. and Mrs. A. B. request the pleasure of your company to witness (or sometimes more simply, "at") the marriage ceremony of their daughter, &c., &c. "The ceremony of their daughter?" What does this mean? Suppose that the hyphen were used, (as it never is,) between the two words "marriage" and "ceremony," making one compound word. This would not improve the expression, as, according to correct usage, the last limb of the composite word receives the emphasis. In either case I am invited to "the ceremony of a daughter." As it is the obvious intention to avoid the use of supernumerary words, on inviting to "the ceremony of the marriage of their daughter," why not adopt the neater and more correct form "Mr. and Mrs. —— requests the pleasure of your company at the marriage of their daughter," &c. At any rate, whatever the stationer may say, let us have no more of this familiar vulgarism, inviting us to the "ceremony of a daughter," of whatever kind it may be, joyous or sad.

USHER.

Woman's Bondage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with much pleasure your article in the Times of Sunday on the subject of "Woman's Bondage," and agree with you that women should "first show their ability to succeed thoroughly in domestic management" before endeavoring to prove their capacity for higher work. So far as we have proceeded in the world's history almost all woman's work has justified low wages by inferior worth. The great fault of the uneducated—want of thoroughness—is especially the fault of women. To analyse the cause of this would here be impossible, but one fact which would bear upon such a discussion cannot be denied, and that is, that although the housekeeping of the world has been in the hands of women ever since there have been houses to keep, she has never succeeded in organizing a system which shall insure order. Of course, there are some good housekeepers, but these are born, not made; their genius evolves and enforces a method which serves for themselves only; there exists no scientific scheme which is generally understood and acted upon. This state of things is and ought to be a shame and confusion to woman. Her household should be governed with the same precision which governs her husband's counting room, and if the present agitation about rights and duties can help to bring this about it will do good work. It must be admitted, however, that work which has been long neglected is proportionately severe, and that an intelligent woman who tries to introduce reforms in domestic matters is in the position of Archimedes—she can find no point from which to work the moral lever which shall revolutionise the kitchen, for there are no inducements which can prevail with and no threats that can govern an Irish cook. She does not fear to lose her place, because she likes change, and belongs to a society which will support her when unemployed. All old-fashioned notions about "binding dependents to their employers by kindness," are as inapplicable to New-York life as are the abstract theories of the Brahmins. One of the many causes why servants are better in Europe than here, is that they belong to the same country as their employers, while those who are daily arriving here are an alien class, divided from us by habit, instinct and religion, are arrogant and self-sufficient, incompetent to fulfill their duties, and so unwilling to learn that we sit down before their dense stupidity in absolute despair. At the same time we must admit that the responsibilities which in the Old World attach to the office of employer are here ignored. We pay the servant's wages, and consider that our part of the contract is fulfilled. But on the other hand, if a conscientious mistress, who considers it a duty incumbent upon her to advise and instruct her servants, and teach them household duties, should endeavor to shield them from temptation, while at the same time allowing them the harmless enjoyments of life, she finds her motives misconstrued, and her servants—not acknowledging any dependence—resent and despise the kindness of one whom they have been taught to regard as their natural enemy. This state of things should not, however, be considered beyond remedy, and we respectfully suggest that if American ladies of wealth and position were to form a society for the purpose of framing a code for the regulation of domestic service, and agree to engage no servant who is unwilling to be governed by its laws, their rules would be adopted throughout the land by all women, who would be glad to suffer any inconvenience for the sake of checking an evil which is universally felt to be intolerable.

AN ATTENTIVE READER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 28, 1870.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Two hundred thousand photographs of Traupmann were sold lately in Paris.

There are over three hundred scientific societies in Europe.

The Turkish Government has adopted the decimal system of weights and measures.

An Englishman is soliciting funds for an exploration of Mount Ararat, with a view of recovering relics of the ark.

It is said that a new description of lava is being thrown from the crater of Vesuvius, consisting of crystallized salt.

The British Government saves $100,000 per annum by allowing its soldiers to let their beards grow.

It was telegraphed to Paris that the Queen's speech was read by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Lords.

One of the last descendants, *not* direct, of Joan of Arc has just died at Aix.

The stock of grain now on hand at Odessa amounts to two million hectolitres.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says the majority of the British forces are to be withdrawn from Canada.

Sir H. Edward is to be prosecuted for "illegally disbursing funds, amounting to £7 5s., among the voters at an election in Beverly, in 1868."

The University boat race is fixed for April 9.

M. Rouher is engaged at the present time in writing a great work on wool

Mr. G. Hogarth, father-in-law of Charles Dickens, is dead.

According to a London paper there are one hundred thousand houses to let in the metropolis.

The project of building a new military prison at Antwerp has been abandoned.

A hair from King Theodore's head was among the "objects of interest" at a late meeting of the London Microscopical Society.

A Mr. Williams has given by will some $20,000 a year to the poor Marquis of Bute.

The *New Free Press* of Vienna states that Count Beust is preparing a protest against the Papal Syllabus.

The formation of a flotilla of ironclad gunboats on the Rhine is advocated by a Prussian military journal.

The late M. Gronof, said to be the richest Russian merchant, left but $15,000,000.

At a recent meeting of a London vestry a member proposed that "no vehicle or any other animal should be allowed on the common."

A new daily paper is to be published in London. Its name will be *Light*, and its editor Mr. John Morley.

An international exhibition of the products of workmen will be held in London during next July.

The *France* says that the army contingent for 1870 has been finally fixed at 90,000 men.

Jacob Bright's bill proposes to remove "all words which import the masculine gender" from the Electoral laws.

Mr. Grant Duff has been reëlected rector of Aberdeen University.

The Tiber has overflowed its banks, and several portions of Rome are under water.

The French pieces, of 25 francs' value, corresponding to the English sovereign, will soon be issued. Their name has not been decided on.

The new reservoir at Calcutta covers an area of seven square miles, and will contain a depth of sixty feet of water.

A resident in British Columbia accomplished his return journey thither from Liverpool recently in eighteen days and a half.

The Italian ladies have presented a petition to the Chamber of Deputies, asking for the establishment of a large number of schools or colleges for women.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* discusses at some length "the flirting foreigner," who seeks to win fortunes rather than hearts, and admonishes the gentleman that "juries are becoming sterner every day on the subject of ante-matrimonial desertion."

Sir F. Pollock, the English ex-Chief Baron, is, at the age of 86, still hale and hearty, and attributes this to the adoption of ether inhalation as a stimulant sedative. "A few whiffs are," he says, "sufficient at once to quiet spasm and pain, and to induce a general tranquillity of the nervous system."

The *Standard* evidently dislikes the new Cab law. It says that "it broke down on the very day on which it should have taken effect. It was pooh-poohed by the public, defied by the drivers and not enforced by the Police. Two sets of supplementary regulations have already been issued. Nobody can read the law, and therefore nobody obeys it."

The Shanghae *News Letter* says: "Chinese merchants are looking into the coal-mining question, and some out-crops are expected within a few months. The Nankin Government appear willing to open mines with foreign engineers, but not with foreign capital."

Garibaldi has written the following letter to M. Rochefort:

CAPRERA, Jan. 8, 1870.

MY DEAR ROCHEFORT: I send you five francs as my subscription for the monument to Victor Noir, and beg you to accept my compliments for your valiant support of the Republic.

Yours truly, G. GARIBALDI.

The Oxford Union Debating Society are trying to decide "that the vote by ballot violates the true principles of political freedom, and its adoption at Parliamentary elections ought to form no part of the programme of a Liberal Government."

It appears that the emancipation of the Russian serf is by no means complete. According to the original ukase on the subject, dated the 19th of February, (3d of March), 1861, all the peasants were to be permitted, after the lapse of eight years, to leave their villages and settle in any part of Russia they might select. This period will expire on the 3d of next month, but the Government, fearing that the peasants of the northern districts will emigrate *en masse* to the south, and thereby leave their former settlements without hands to cultivate them, has decided to withhold the stipulated permission.

Preparations for the Execution of the Peightal Murderers—Bohner's Attempt to Escape.

From the Philadelphia Press.

HUNTINGDON, Friday, March 4, 1870.

The preparations for the execution of Bohner and Bordenburg, the murderers of the Peightal family, which is to take place on Wednesday next, the 9th inst., are nearly completed. The scaffold, which is being erected near the centre of the walled inclosure in the rear of the jail, will be finished to-morrow. This morning Gottlieb Bohner, who is by far the more obdurate and unyielding of the two prisoners, made a desperate attempt to escape. During the night he succeeded in freeing his right hand of the manacles. About daybreak, when the jailer went to his cell for the purpose of removing some articles left there by necessity, Bohner struck him a blow with the manacles, not, however, injuring him severely. He then ran out of the cell, but was overtaken and grappled by the jailor in the entry. A desperate struggle of some minutes ensued, in which Bohner again used the manacles as a weapon. Another prisoner, who had the freedom of the jail, hearing the scuffle, ran to the assistance of the jailer, and seizing an iron poker which lay conveniently near, struck Bohner several severe blows, injuring him seriously about the head and arms. The services of a surgeon were required to dress his wounds, from which fact it is presumed he will be in bad condition to appear on the scaffold on Wednesday next. The news of this attempt to escape created intense excitement in the town, and will have the effect of largely increasing the number of persons at the execution. Both the condemned have now entirely abandoned hope of escaping their richly-merited fate.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1870.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The managers of the Inman steamship line at London and Liverpool, it is said, feel confident of the safety of the *City of Boston*. A number of additional vessels have been sent in search of her. Heavy easterly gales have prevailed and not less than 500 vessels are reported off the coast of Ireland unable to make port.

The *Saturday Review* of yesterday, on the Irish question, advocates repression of lawlessness before any legislation. The writer of a communication to the *Times* on the same subject "justifies the Land bill as a noble and comprehensive measure."....The *Spectator* ridicules the choice of the Duke of RICHMOND as the Tory leader in the upper House....The *Times* in another article, is opposed to the projected construction of the Darien Ship Canal....The *Pall Mall Gazette* is severe upon the so-called policy of our Government in acquiring foreign territory.

A deputation of Irish people were received by Mr. GLADSTONE yesterday and heard on the subject of the Land bill. In reply to their address the Premier made them fair promises.

Another fine game of billiards was played in London, on Friday night, between the champion W. COOK, Jr., and R. D. STANLEY. It was won by the former, who made one run of 512 points.

The Duke of MONTPENSIER, who is soon to settle with his family in Madrid, arrived in that city on Friday, and was received with great enthusiasm by the people, entering the city amidst the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon.

In the Cortes yesterday, a motion for a vote of displeasure because the Bishop of Osnia was brought into the Chamber in charge of the civil guards, was rejected by a vote of 132 to 9.

In the various Spanish provinces yesterday, many important changes were made. Thirty Governors were either removed or transferred.

The Carlists are again reported active, and scenes of bloodshed are reported to have occurred yesterday in Arragon and Legovia.

The statement that the prisoners arrested in Paris during the recent troubles were confined twenty days without an examination, was officially denied yesterday. The prisoners, it is said, refused to answer questions in regard to the conspiracy and were imprisoned for contempt. Of the five hundred arrested at the time, seventy-four are still in custody on serious charges.

The French Government has granted permission to lay a second cable between that country and Algeria, and the fact is regarded as a sign of the abolition of all monopolies.

The new postal treaty between Belgium and this country, reducing the rates one half, has been ratified by the former country.

The ice in the Baltic Sea has broken up and navigation is soon to be resumed.

GENERAL.

In the House of Representatives the debate on the Georgia bill was continued, no other business being in order. Mr. FARNSWORTH concluded his argument, and was followed by Messrs. LAWRENCE, BECK, BIRD, KERR and others. The House at 4 P. M. adjourned. The Senate was not in session.

ZAMORA, the assassin of GREENWALDTH, was convicted of the crime in Havana yesterday morning and sentenced to be executed in the afternoon, which sentence was carried into effect.

Colonel MENESES, Captain MADRIGAL, and thirteen other Cubans, are reported to have been killed recently in engagements on the island in the Cinco Villas District. Captain-General DE RODAS is said to have lately discovered new and important frauds in the collection of Customs.

A Toronto dispatch gives important news from the Winnepeg country. Under date of Pembina, Feb. 21, the writer of a letter states that Major BAULTON and Dr. SCHULTZ moved on REIL with 200 men at Fort Garry, and being repulsed, the former surrendered with 57 of his force, while the remainder of the force retreated under Dr. SCHULTZ. Another account states that BAULTON, becoming disgusted, started with 57 men to leave the country, and being met by a party of REIL'S, surrendered without firing a shot. Later advices from Fort Garry are to the effect that BAULTON had been Court martialed and sentenced to be shot.

The rear building of the State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton was burned on Friday night. The loss is estimated at $75,000; insurance $35,000.

Ex-Senator GRIMES, in a letter under date of Naples, Feb. 12, received in this City, states that his health is steadily improving.

A miner known as PATRICK, attacked and killed his partner, JOHN BENSON, in Oregon Gulch, Montana, on Friday. No cause is assigned for the crime. The murderer is under arrest.

The complaint of Hon. D. S. BENNETT, who has sued the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* for libel, laying his damages at $10,000, was yesterday boldly published in that paper. It also publishes the answer to the complaint, which reaffirms the charges. The paper further makes additional charges, with dates and particular circumstances.

Three fires occurred in Philadelphia, on Friday night, the most serious of which was in the upper stories of BROWN'S iron building, corner of Chestnut and Fifth streets.

A large wooden building on the corner of Sumner-street and People's Ferry-avenue, in East Boston, Mass., owned by the Maverick Wharf Company, was burned on Friday night. It was occupied by various dealers in lumber and naval material. The total loss will amount to $60,000; insurance partial.

Two children of ALEXANDER EDMONSON, aged respectively 5 and 3 years, were burned to death on Friday evening, at Wethersville, Md., by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in the hands of their mother.

A telegram from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, states that advices from Chihuahua, Mexico, are to the effect that great opposition to the Government of JUAREZ exists in that and other border States, and that there is a growing feeling for annexation to this country.

Commissioner BETTS rendered an opinion yesterday in the case of MARTIN R. COOK and E. [illegible], charged with defrauding the Government of the tax on a large quantity of whisky. The defendants were discharged. COOK was subsequently arrested on affidavits made by Collector BAILEY and EDWARD COOPER, and was held in $12,000 bail to answer eleven distinct and specific charges.

The extension of the Hackensack branch of the Erie road to Hilsdale, a distance of twenty-one and a half miles from Jersey City, was opened yesterday by an excursion over the new portion of the road. The occasion was one of much interest, and a very pleasant day was enjoyed.

The losses by the fire in Newark, N. J., on Friday night, it is now estimated, will amount to fully $150,000.

JEROME BRADLEY was convicted in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, of stealing $125,000 worth of United States bonds, and was subsequently sent to State Prison for five years by Recorder HACKETT.

Professor ELSBURG, of the University of New-York, delivered an interesting lecture last evening, in Cooper Institute, on "Hearing, Voice and Speech."

A petition is receiving many signatures in this City, asking Congress to vote away no more of the public lands to the advantage of railway corporations, but to save the remaining acres for the benefit of immigrants and settlers. One copy of the petition is at Station D, Bible House, Astor-place.

The Police made the following arrests in this City during the past week: Saturday, Feb. 26, 268; Sunday, Feb. 27, 99; Monday, Feb. 28, 131; Tuesday, March 1, 181; Wednesday, March 2, 161; Thursday, March 3, 199; Friday, March 4, 193. Total, 1,232.

The following are the vital statistics for the past week: Still births, 52; births, 322; marriages, 207; deaths, 448.

Republican Tendencies in Europe.

Comparatively recent events seem to justify the belief, that a powerful inflence is at work in Europe which is silently, but surely, effecting an assertion of popular rights decidedly republican in tendency, if not always in avowed purpose. It is generally conceded that this spirit of resistance by the many to the usurped control of the few, is a natural element of the civilization of Northern Europe, and that it may be traced directly back to the German forests. It has been a favorite theory with some eminent writers that the hidden springs of all the political unrest which has been manifested in Europe for nearly a century, more especially in England, France and Germany were to be found in the latent sense of freedom inherited from the Northern nations, who believed that the people were the source of all power, and that what concerned all ought to be handled by all.

This fundamental principle of Republicanism, which MONTESQUIEU declared was "invented in the woods," has been cropping out in history, at intervals, ever since. At times it has been borne down by despotism, or concealed beneath plausible formulas invented in the interests or for the justification of aristocracy, but it has always reasserted itself in due time, and with steadily increased force. The most notable instance of this was in 1215, when the English Barons, themselves usurpers, forced from JOHN the concession that "no freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or disseized, or outlawed, or banished, or in anywise destroyed, but by judgment of his peers."

In canvassing republican tendencies in Europe, we naturally turn our attention first to Great Britain, as the parent from whence the American people and the American Government sprung. We find there a sharp struggle, which has been going on for forty years—between the masses as reformers, and the aristocracy as conservatives—but which has almost ended in a triumph of the people. Under the leadership of a noble band of reformers, numbering amongst them such names as COBDEN, BRIGHT, MILNER GIBSON, MILL and GLADSTONE, the intrenchments of the privileged classes have been assailed one after another, and carried by storm. Each success has been but a signal for a new assault upon the hoary old citadel, and by a a fresh assertion of the idea that governments were made for the people, and not peoples for governments. The dogma of *jure divino* was exploded long ago, and to-day England is nearer to the realization of the true republican idea than any Government in the world, excepting only the United States and Switzerland.

Even now a new struggle is being organized by our cousins, the issue of which cannot be doubted. It involves the separation of Church and State, perfect equality before the law to the people of all parts of the United Kingdom, justice to Ireland, and ultimately a subordination of the Lords to the Commons. The grand Reform movement in Great Britain began less than half a century ago, and yet there is substantial reason to believe that before the close of the present century the Government will be, in fact, what BANCROFT mistakenly declared that it was twenty years ago: "an aristocratic Republic, with a permanent executive—monarchy and hereditary aristocracy its unessential forms."

Crossing to France, we find the same tendency to republicanism there. The Imperial Government, founded upon a gross usurpation, has been gradually mitigated by concessions forced from NAPOLEON by popular demands, until he has now reached the point—copied from the British practice, and which we have sometimes thought worthy of imitation on this side the ocean—of making his Ministry hold by a tenure of popular favor expressed in the elective branch of the Imperial Legislature. Behind this material concession undoubtedly lie others equally important, and, with the close of the present reign, must come new adjustments of a still more radical character, in which the Prince Imperial will probably not participate, but which will affect all Europe.

Germany is also strongly infected with the same republican tendency, and under the influence of a profound and unrestrained thought, will soon be ready for the coming new European political adjustment. Spain, too, is prepared to conform to the general requirement when it shall be made, and to align itself with the new movement. Italy has been ripe for the harvest for years, and only awaits the signal, and an immunity from that neighboring imperial interference which has thrice baffled her people.

The time is coming when the new movement will be made simultaneously by at least five of the great Powers, and when it does come it will be perfected peacefully and by an overwhelming demonstration of popular force which will awe all military opposition, and prevent bloodshed. We believe that the tendency of Christian civilization is toward republicanism, and that in due time it will arrive at the point of realization.

Temperance in Massachusetts.

The great question, "What is truth?" is not more zealously debated amongst philosophers in general than is the question, "What is temperance?" by the local philosophers who compose the Massachusetts Legislature. May a man be temperate and drink a glass of wine? Is beer tabooed? Shall we draw the line at cider? And if so, is there a shade betwixt sweet and hard cider? And is it along the verge of this shade that the distinction between temperance and intemperance runs, or may we, on the other hand, essay bolder outlines, and declare that "license" means lager, and all beyond lager?

These are precisely the perplexities which baffle the Massachusetts Solons at this moment; and their zeal is the hotter, their strife the bitterer, because the two general classes known as prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists have been almost evenly matched, and, on test questions, have more than once polled almost a tie vote. However, the "license men," as distinguished from the prohibitionists, have at last achieved a decided triumph. Their bill commonly called the Liquor License bill, was, after a long and sharp contest, passed to be engrossed in the House by a vote of 125 yeas to 99 nays. The question comes up, what will be the result of such legislation? According to the intemperate invective of the prohibitionists, a wild carnival of "free rum" is to begin in the staid old Commonwealth. "This law, if enforced," said one debator, on the last day, "will be infinitely worse than any law which the Legislature of Massachusetts has ever passed." Another sighed for a "Czar," to "enforce prohibition" by that peculiar Russian system of enforcement which is not very popular in Republics. A third declared that one man licensed in every town would make rum free enough to make every man drunk in the Commonwealth," and he rather thought the law "perfectly adapted to a free rum community." A fourth contended that "there is no distinction between the sale of licensed liquors and the sale of free liquors."

From such declarations our readers will gather that this sober State is in a very bad way. But, as a matter of fact, the new "License law" is probably the most guarded, stringent, and arbitrary sort of a "license" a Legislature has ever granted, and one is tempted to ask, if this be "license," what is liberty? The sale of liquors is hedged about with the most careful restrictions, the penalties for infraction of the law are great, and to use the phrase of one of its opponents, it "bristles all over with stringent provisions." We are very glad to see that these restrictions have been made severe; but we desire to know by what normal use of language men who made such restrictions are to be stigmatized with the epithets which the prohibitionists heap upon them?

The issue has been, in Massachusetts' not between temperance and intemperance, but between prohibition and regulation These latter are the fair and fit terms for describing the two policies; and though words amount to little, and mere nicknames hurled at political opponents grow to be very ineffective weapons, great want of candor has marked the prohibitionists. "I would all men were temperate and pure," said one "regulation" speaker, "but if I could make them so by compulsion of statute, I don't know that I would do it. The Divine plan leaves us free to choose good or evil, and I question if we are much wiser than Providence." It is clear that the majority who carried the new License law perferred a strict statute which could be executed, to a stricter one which could not. Its operation will show whether they or the zealots were right.

The Proposed Labor Commission.

The Citizens' Association has already done good service by means of its International Labor Exchange, and there is all the more reason to feel confidence in a proposition which it now makes. The bill prepared by the Association and brought before the State Senate last week, provides for a Commission to be added to the Exchange, the object of which is to collect statistics and information upon the fields in which labor can be settled, and also with regard to that seeking employment. In short, the whole subject of labor and emigration is to be investigated and continuously reported upon, with a view of facilitating the distribution of industry, and giving new opportunities in life to the newly-arrived, or to arrive, emigrant, as well as the classes which now suffer here from enforced idleness. The last named are unfortunately very numerous, and the want of some better organization for their transfer to happier conditions of life has been too evident. And it is, therefore, matter for congratulation that they are included in the proposed scheme.

The best feature of this addition to the Labor Exchange is that it will tend to systematize what has hitherto been left, if not to chance, certainly to imperfect administration. Immigration is an undertaking the anxieties and bewilderments of which are scarcely understood, except by those who have shared its experience. The general cause which impels foreigners to seek these shores, with the purpose of remaining for the rest of their days, is that they cannot live in comfort in their own land. Of course, many are enterprising enough to be excluded from this category, and they need little or no help, either during their journey or their course after arrival. But the mass are, to a certain extent, helpless, and they feel friendless also. If they have beforehand determined upon their destined place of settlement, they still require friendly hands for their guidance thither, and an assurance of sympathy among their new associates. If, on the other hand, they have crossed the ocean with some dreamy idea that they are coming to an El Dorado, where there is wealth waiting to be given in return for easy labor, they are apt to be chilled by many disappointments, and perhaps sink into that noisome existence which is the plague spot of New-York. Accurate knowledge of the classes who are willing to come here from abroad, and of the localities which will make them and our own unemployed most welcome, will go far to remedy the difficulties which now beset a large proportion of immigrants to this country, besides relieving our cities, and especially New-York, of its most wretched and hopeless population—a population which can be made valuable in new spheres of action if the proper effort is made to that end.

There are now many sections of the country which greatly need increased labor of various kinds. The agricultural and other interests of the South and West are growing as rapidly as the supply of industry will allow. Those regions are asking for new population, by which their prosperity and strength may be increased. They have done something to encourage emigration already. But they may do much more by placing themselves in communication with the new Commission as soon as it is organized, which, it is hoped, will be before long. The chief want now is information for the benefit of the persons who are invited hither from abroad, and for that of those States which have homes and employment ready for them. It cannot be doubted that the general diffusion of this will be followed by practical and happy results to all concerned.

The Lyric Stage.

Since RINUCCINI invented modern opera in 1600, the passion for such entertainment and the disbelief in its capacity for commercial self-support have walked hand in hand. It seems curious that a pleasure so delightful should commonly fail to attract the expenses of its production; and when it is considered that in the average those who are most alive to the charms of opera are also those who can best afford to pay for it the enigma seems magnified. Managers cannot, to be sure, in our time dip their hands in royal treasuries to pay for bringing out a "Eurydice," nor do they often have events to justify extravagance such as the nuptials of a Marie de Medici with a Henri of Navarre. But they have social sovereigns, bounteous fortunes, musical experts and appreciative judgments to sustain and cheer them such as the old time dreamt not of and such as, to the common eye, ought to assure success.

Why is it, then, that the opera does not pay? There are Solomons without number to tell us why, and as many Sangrados to prescribe the remedy. Yet operatic downfalls have gone on and on all the same and no suggestions either to prevent the disease or cure it have so far been of the least effect. Now and then some enthusiast has got hold of an opera house, determined to show the world how it should be managed, and has lost fortune and reputation for common sense in the attempt. The usual criticism in this country—that most persistently urged by singers and musicians ever since DA PONTE, the librettist of "Don Giovanni" started Italian opera in New-York in 1825—is that the American aristocracy does not pay down great sums for the season as in Europe, and that consequently the backbone of such enterprises is wanting. Very good. But not to name their predecessors, have LUMLEY, and GYE and MAPLESON fared much better with this assistance in London than MARETZEK has done in New-York without it? If all bring up together in impartial ruin—and this is the story the managers and their friends always tell—it seems to make little difference what may be their peculiar vicissitudes by the way. The monetary failure of the subscription seasons in London shows that either too much is expected from the public or too little is done by the regular subscribers. An aggregate result is attained here of precisely the same nature, although it may be with different relative factors. Can anything better be hoped for?

We think it can, and for certain analogical reasons easy to set forth. In the first place, although Italian opera fails pecuniarily in London, so, for that matter, does the regular English drama. Those who have made fortunes by management in the latter department since GARRICK'S time can almost be counted on the fingers; and it is to be observed that the success of the English theatre in London is almost always in the inverse order of merit. MACREADY and CHARLES KEAN lost money by their splendid and scholarly revivals; but the melodramatic Adelphi is profitable, and Mr. BOUCICAULT rolls in gold. Now, we claim that, for all the backsliding denoted by "Black Crooks," the "Opera Bouffe," or the "Twelve Temptations," the theatres and performances that are really best in New-York substantially succeed best and make the most money. We need not stop to ask whether this is because of the greater spread of knowledge and the consequent rising of a just taste in art among the people. For our present purpose the fact is enough, and it can hardly be gainsayed. Now, should an Italian opera be thoroughly good and properly set before the New-York public, we have not a shadow of doubt that it would be eagerly and remuneratively patronized. Every experiment *but* this has been repeatedly tried here, and each and all have broken down. The coming man who has capital fairly to launch such an enterprise as we suggest, and who has nerve to trust the public as an eagle does the air may, we believe, have perfect trust in the elasticity and buoyancy of the elements on which he depends for support. That London is surpassed by New-York—population and facilities considered—in the support rendered to the first-class drama is, we believe, susceptible of demonstration; and there is no reason why the same relation should not hereafter extend to Italian opera as well.

There are, however, good reasons of an opposite character. New-York is preëminently a polyglot city. There are thousands here who can follow music with pleasure but not English. Counting Germans, French and Spanish, the number who cannot enjoy a play in our tongue is, and probably always will be, very great. For these the opera house is a much-craved and favorite resort. Again, and partly because of this foreign admixture, our population is also remarkably musical. The proportion of individuals who can play or sing, or do both, is [illegible] public amusements and their pride in having them second to none elsewhere, need only be [illegible] in conjunction with the rapid increase of wealth and population to show how rational is the basis of our assumption that first-class opera can be maintained here. But it must be first-class. There has perhaps been too much leniency, however well meant, for operatic performances quite unworthy of the Metropolis. Some think a bad opera is better and some worse than none and such divisions of sentiment almost surely find reflection even in well-informed criticism. To encourage the weak is natural and not unamiable. Still, Italian opera ought now to be strong enough among us to stand and be judged on its merits; and the next manager who essays its presentation in New-York will do wisely not to depend upon an indulgence that has heretofore been carried too far. We have sent Europe some home-grown artists of exalted rank, and we have sent them in the freshest bloom of their genius and their youth; let Europe do the same by us, and the manager who persuades her will have no cause, we are confident, to complain of the brilliancy or permanence of his reward.

How Shall We Escape Tammany.

The great practical question of the day is, How shall we free ourselves from the intolerable yoke of Tammany? It is a question as difficult as it is important—perplexing, almost confounding. There is at most but one turn which does not at the very start present something to foil us. Put them down by *outvoting* them, some say. But we cannot do that, for the simple reason that they have filched from the people the control of the ballot-box. They have secured a gang of hirelings whose business it is as "repeaters" to make up any desired number of votes. And they have inspectors and judges and clerks of their own creation whose business it is to let all this iniquity pass, and to supplement it when necessary by forged papers and false returns. If we are next told to protect the ballot-box by better laws, it is still only a mockery of our wrongs. Laws are nothing unless honestly administered; and, besides, the Democratic majority who make the laws at Albany are themselves largely elected by Tammany, and, when not, are as ready to do its bidding for the sake of party interests. The law-makers are as much against us as the law-administrators. A starving ox may gore its master, but it is not in the nature of stall-fed Albany beef to turn round in any such fit.

There being no efficacy in any ordinary expedient against the power of Tammany—the ballot-box, legislative enactment, and the strong arm of the law, being alike unavailing—what remains for us to do? Shall we give it up? We say, No. Despair, in this case, is ruin. To yield everything to Tammany is to submit to be robbed of everything we value If there is one agency that can help us, it is to be found in the most potent agency of this free land, which has never yet been tried in New-York City as it might be and should be. We mean the full force of *public opinion*, bring that to bear methodically and perseveringly, and we shall in due time effect our own deliverance. It is true that the Tammany leaders claim to be beyond public opinion. Many of them have boldly laughed it to scorn in their public meetings. But all that is their bravado,—the last refuge of rascality. There is no wrong-doer so hardened and reckless, as not to be in some degree sensitive to the condemnation of his fellow-men. So was it with the first murderer, who cried out, "My punishment is greater than I can bear," after being sentenced to be "a fugitive and a vagabond." And so must it always be so long as human nature remains unchanged. The love of praise is no more deeply seated in the human breast than the dread of reproach. Never was there felon, who did not, so far as he could, cover the brand on his brow. Encompass Tammany with odium—array public opinion against it in implacable hostility—give neither public nor private trust to any man associated with it,—such a system of moral vengeance will crush wrong-doing more completely and more surely than any party or legislative device. If public meetings are necessary to kindle this overwhelming sentiment, they should be called. Years ago we might as well have put Tammany down by pure force of moral pressure. Instead of doing that, we chose to shut our eyes, and passively bend our necks to the yoke. The consequence is that Tammany has constantly gone from bad to worse. Had we interfered before, as we may do now, millions of taxation would have been saved, and an immeasurable extent of corruption been prevented.

Savings Banks and the New-York Legislature.

The outrageous propositions in our Legislature to interfere with the savings banks of this State, naturally excite the indignation of those institutions and the public. It is felt that, of all others, these should be allowed immunity from the attempts to coerce and thereby injure interests upon whose freedom much of their prosperity depends. A correspondent, whose letter we give elsewhere, claims that the bills just introduced have no motive in the facts of the case, seeing that, in the first place, the surplus funds aimed at are authorized by law, and that there are in reality no deposits which remain ultimately unclaimed. It is true that, by the law, savings banks are authorized to hold a surplus equal to ten per cent. of their deposits, and the provision is undoubtedly a proper one. It is one which should never be neglected, although it is so in a large number of instances. Nor did we suppose that the actual amount of surplus held by any bank was so large as to be very startling. On the contrary, an examination of the Department reports shows that that amount does not very largely exceed the ten per cent. referred to in the banks which the bills propose to touch. This is indeed a minor matter, and but one of degree. The fact remains that where there is any money, of even respectable amount, which corrupt legislation [illegible] which we earnestly deprecate as subject [illegible] unrighteous. If, moreover, the banks [illegible] confining themselves to their strict powers and by retaining no more than their authorized margin, can remove one kind of temptation, we still aver that they would be acting wisely in so doing.

There may or may not be but few unclaimed deposits which remain ultimately in the hands of savings banks, but nothing less than an investigation into the affairs of each can determine the point definitely. In the Pennsylvania case there was $700,000 held by one bank alone. And when the destination of other kinds of property is traced, it will be found that it is often very different from that contemplated by the original owner. The list of lost heirs, of intestate property by which no one but the State is ever benefited, of remittances that never come to hand, of people and their belongings who fall out of sight and are never heard of more, is surprisingly long. It is hardly likely that bank books should not share in due proportion the fate of these, though the proportion may be less. But the question is of little consequence in connection with the bills under discussion. Whether there are unclaimed deposits or not, their disposition is not a fit subject for legislative action. The banks must be left to themselves in this matter, and in respect to surplus funds also. They are looked upon with confidence by the people generally; they are instrumental in the fostering of economical and prudent habits; they save vast numbers of families from distress, and perhaps ruin. Whatever any of them may do by way of distribution of over assets must be voluntarily done. The Legislature has no right to interfere with them in the manner proposed, and if it has any respect for the popular welfare, it will not persevere in the attempt.

AMUSEMENTS.

Yesterday's Incidents.

FOURTH PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The fourth Philharmonic concert of the season was given at the Academy of Music last evening. The audience was as numerous as ever, and their appreciation of the whole performance as unfeigned. The first appearance of Mrs. DAVISON was, however, the feature of the programme that appealed most to general interest. Mrs. DAVISON is an amateur of distinction, whom it would be pleasant to hear more frequently. Her voice is of exceeding sweetness, though rather deficient in volume and firmness. She uses it skillfully, save in respect of such husbandry as would have been advisable last evening. Mrs. DAVISON'S power of endurance is not very great, and in singing the difficult *scena ed aria* from "Der Freischuetz," her execution of the smooth and joyous melody at the close was not marked by the ease we should have liked. The lady was recalled, though, and sang one of HAYDN'S airs with great purity. The soloist who was listened to afterwards was Mr. F. BERGNER, who interpreted on the violoncello a Russian air, with orchestral accompaniment, by KUMMER. The instrumental music rendered during the evening included the overture to MOZART'S "Zauberfloete," a quintet for flute, oboe, clarionet, bassoon and horn, SCHUMANN'S overture to "Genoveva," and BEETHOVEN'S immortal symphony No. 5, in C minor.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION CONCERT.

The usual weekly concert took place yesterday afternoon, in Association Hall, before the customary large audience. The performers were Misses BEEBE, BULL and LUCKHARDT, and Messrs. HILL, BECKETT, ELDER and MORA. A new and commendable feature of the concert was the introduction of trios and quartets, pleasantly varying the monotony of the usual series of solos. If the Young Men's Christian Association have a special "hobby," it is their organ, and like most other "hobbies," it is ridden to death. To tell the truth, it is neither a very large organ nor a noticeably fine one, and it is abused to such an extent that it is not wonderful it is out of tune. The accompaniment to "L'Estasi Waltz," with cymbals, &c., was in poor taste, and marred Miss BEEBE'S creditable interpretation. Mr. ELDER is (literally, not figuratively,) a blind organist, a fact which accounts for his self-confinement to his own compositions. When he did stray from that ground he wandered among OFFENBACH'S melodies, under the head of operatic selections. Miss LUCKHARDT is a *débutante* and a pupil of Mr. S. B. MILLS, whose "Recollections of Home" she rendered with sufficient accuracy and real feeling to win an *encore*. The quartett *Sancta Mater*, by ROSSINI, had the same good fortune, and deservedly so. If the Y. M. C. A. seek to make money by their "popular" concerts they are on the high road to success; if they desire to improve the musical taste and to cultivate a love for really good music in the Metropolis, they are on a boulevard leading in the opposite direction. The concerts are pleasing, it is true, but they are seldom satisfactory. We do not advocate the adoption of the useful at the sacrifice of what is pleasant, but a proper combination of the two. These Saturday afternoon concerts, with strong composers, faithful interpreters, a fair mingling of the light and the heavy, and programmes conveying some information about the music instead of mere advertising intelligence, ought to be as popular as the Plymouth Church concerts across the river. However, when musicians give such an excuse as that "good music is not applauded," and as amateur *claqueurs* are not always to be relied upon, perhaps it is unreasonable to look for a total change of plans.

Home Notes.

Mrs. HOWARD PAUL disclaims all share in the disappointing of the Hartford playgoers....Mr. W. H. POPE has been acting and reading with success in North Adams, Mass....Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU was last week at the Trimble Opera House, in Albany...."Frou Frou" has been acted at the Boston Museum. The version is a new one. Miss ANNIE CLARKE was *Frou Frou*....Miss LAURA KEENE performs to-morrow evening in Richmond, Va....LEFFINGWELL acted in "Billiards" at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago, last week. The LINGARDS were at the Crosby Opera House....Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and troupe sing in Philadelphia, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week....Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL was last week at the Holliday-street Theatre, Baltimore....Mlle. MORLACCHI is dancing in Louisville, Ky....Mr. OTTO HOYM is about to perform in San Francisco, Cal....Colonel D. BETTZHOOVER, of Mobile, has written an opera called "The Czar's Revenge"....Mlle. MARIE BONFANTI is dancing in Nevada....On March 1, the Brignoli troupe were in Mobile. To-morrow they sing in Atlanta, Ga....NEIL WARNER was last week at Girardey's Opera House, in Atlanta....CARLOTTA PATTI sings in Atlanta to-morrow....The pantomime troupe from the Olympic is in New-Orleans, under the "sleepless watchfulness" and "eternal vigilance"—the latter article the price of liberty—of Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE....Miss KATE REIGNOLDS commences a three weeks' engagement at the St. Charles Theatre, in New-Orleans, to-morrow. She acts in "Bound," a very successful "specialty"....The Savannah *Advertiser* reports the issue of attachments to the amount of about $1,000 on the wardrobe, properties, &c., of GRAU'S German Opera Troupe, to satisfy several claims against that organization....A dispatch from Owensboro, Ky., dated March 1, says: "During the play of 'Richelieu' last night, MCKEAN BUCHANAN appeared before the curtain twice—the first time requesting silence, the next to address a [illegible] to this place. He offered to play to-night if [illegible] were guaranteed. The party left to-day"....Letters and newspapers from California report the perfect success of the musical festival in San Francisco, planned and held under the supervision of Mme. CAMILLA URSO. The introductory concert occurred on Tuesday, Feb. 22, and was attended by about 10,000 persons. The festival closed on the following Saturday. 1,200 singers, 200 instrumentalists, 50 firemen, (for participation in the anvil chorus,) and a battery of twelve pieces had an active share in the proceedings....Mlle. JANAUSCHEK writes from New-York to St. Louis concerning herself as follows: "I carry on a very quiet life. I study, learn and practice, and the next day I practice, learn and study. In stating that I have made great progress in English, I only repeat what all my friends assert. I believe really, that even now I might appear on the English stage. But I am still a little timid and unwilling to hasten things. In waiting for the next season, I shall gain very much in regard to the freedom of my movements and to the assurance of my appearance on the stage. Should I, however, determine to make an attempt during the present season, it will only be for a few representations. But I doubt whether I may be able to do so; for I have had to pay a very disagreeable tribute to the American climate, and I have determined to return to Germany in March, in order to fully recover under the influence of the mild Spring of my native land. As early as June I intend to return, in order to make my engagements in time."....A letter from Poughkeepsie, addressed to the Fishkill *Standard*, contains the following paragraph: "A Poughkeepsie gentleman is soon to make his *début* before a metropolitan audience in the great *rôle* of *Hamlet*. He gave an exhibition of his powers before a private party of ladies and gentlemen a few evenings since, which is highly spoken of. He is naturally of a very happy and jovial disposition, *which* is rather against him, but it is hoped that by careful study and training he will be able to overcome nature by art. His conception and personation of the pensive and melancholy Prince is said to be wonderful, and in perfect unison with the ideal of SHAKESPEARE. In form and feature he bears a striking resemblance to EDWIN FORREST in his younger days, and as that gentleman must necessarily soon retire from a profession in which he has so long been recognized as the great master, it is hoped that our Poughkeepsie *Hamlet* will become his legitimate successor on the American stage." Mr. FOX, who is likely to be affected before Mr. BOOTH, had best look to his laurels....Mr. FECHTER having acted in "Hamlet" and in "Ruy Blas" in Boston, has appeared in "The Lady of Lyons." The *Transcript* thinks of his *Ruy Blas* that "it surpassed Mr. DICKENS' words of praise in the *Atlantic Monthly*. It is hard to write what will not seem rhapsody to those who did not see it. In twenty years no lover so delicate, so manly, so impassioned has been seen on any Boston stage. Mr. EMERSON says 'all mankind love a lover,' and here was one who, without one touch of mawkishness or sentimentality, really worshipped the ground on which his queen trod and the air she breathed. The delicacy, the sacredness, the intensity of the passion of love, realized to the last fibre of his nature, lifted melodrama, actors and audience into 'unaccustomed enchantment.'" The papers speak in terms of warm compliment of his *Claude Melnotte* also. Mr. FECHTER, by the way, has commenced writing for the Press. His first effort is addressed to the editor of the *Commonwealth*, to whom he says:

> DEAR SIR: In your number of yesterday it is reported—and has been repeated by other papers this morning—that "Mr. FRED. ROBINSON"—whom I have seen but once, from the front, at the Princess' Theatre, London, playing a small part to Mr. PHELPS—"claims to have taught me the business of *Hamlet*!" Now, as I have never spoken to nor met the gentleman, I hardly can believe him guilty of such a strange assertion; but rather think some bitter enemy of his has spread this ludicrous lie abroad in order to render him contemptible in the eyes of his fellow artists and ridiculous in those of the public. By correcting this gross error you will, I feel assured, oblige both Mr. FRED. ROBINSON and your grateful servant,
>
> CH. FECHTER.

Mr. ROBINSON writes to the *Commonwealth* to deny, of course, all authority for the assertion complained of.

The Foreign Stage.

NEW DRAMA IN LONDON.

The *Daily News* thus refers to the production of Mr. HALLIDAY'S play at the new Royalty, in London: "Love's Doctor," it says, "has been acted with every sign of a complete success. Offering our meed of praise as we do to the skill with which Mr. HALLIDAY has manipulated a delicate subject, and to the originality with which more than one character in his little piece is marked, we trust that a new era of dramatic composition is not dawning upon us wherein heroes are to be set in a cynical light, and heroic actions to be keenly satired. To show that 'no man is a hero to his *valet-de-chambre*,' to raise a laugh against one of the noble six hundred, and to prove that a man who has faced death in a Balaklava charge may nevertheless be all that is selfish, cowardly and contemptible, can scarcely form the elements of a pleasant drama, or be altogether satisfactory to the feelings of an audience. The hero of the drama is of the Captain Bobadil type, a man who has gained his reputation in the mouth of the Russian cannon, and is not disposed to remain silent over his valorous achievements. We find him on the opening of the drama the possessor of a general shop in Winkle-street, London, leaving the business to the care of his wife, and passing the greater part of his time in recounting his Crimean exploits at the bar of the Red Lion. To this shop, attracted by the beauty of the daughter *Alice*, and by his admiration for heroes in general, comes a certain *Charles Lavender*, a poetical Mr. Toots, who proposes to *Alice* and is accepted. The theme of the drama is to demonstrate the natural consequences of a hasty engagement, and in the second act we discover *Charles'* father, a shrewd man of the world, endeavoring to disgust his son with his future wife and her relations by inviting them all to his country seat and allowing their vulgarities full play. The result is the canceling of the engagement—although we cannot but think that *Alice Onion*, represented to be a modest and amiable girl, has been treated very shabbily by the Lavender family. The plot is a powerful one, and the satire on 'heroes' and 'heroism,' THOMAS CARLYLE and TENNYSON, possibly a trifle misplaced, but the humorous situations of the different characters, the crisp and sparkling dialogue, and the admirable acting of the principal performers seized upon the audience at once, and secured a most favorable reception to Mr. HALLIDAY'S production. The first act is better than the second, possibly owing to the fact that the *denouement* is apparent from an early period of the play."

THE FRENCH DRAMA.

M. TOUROUDE, the young dramatist who early in the Winter surprised the French public by the rude force displayed in "Le Bâtard," which still holds its place on the boards of the Odéon, has again distinguished himself, though in a less satisfactory manner, by "La Charmeuse," a drama brought out and indifferently performed at the Ambigu Comique. The subject is of the strangest. *Gustav Chopin* has married *Louise*, the daughter of *Mme. Dervoux*, an old lady of bad character, whose example she is but too anxious to follow. Suspecting something wrong, he tears open an envelope addressed by his wife to her mother, and finds therein an epistle from one *Bufant*, his intimate friend, who is thus proved to be the lover of *Louise*, the interesting *Mme. Dervoux* having acted as go-between in the disreputable affair. In an excess of rage he turns both mother and daughter out of the house. *Louise*, in her capacity of "Charmeuse," does her best to mitigate his wrath, but she does not charm wisely enough to fulfill her purpose. Left sole master of the hotel, *M. Chopin* begins to rummage the drawers for further evidence, and finds that he has only suspected a modicum of his wrong. Poor *Bufant* is neither the first, second, nor third lover of *Louise*. In the most literal sense, she has purchased luxuries with the wages of dishonor; and as her mode of life has been notorious, it is not improbable that her husband has been regarded as her accomplice. So far the drama is powerful, though disgusting, deriving additional strength from the resources, mental and physical, of the colossal M. DUMAINE, who represents *Chopin*. When the fortunes of the exiled "Charmeuse" are pursued into the common places of the demi-monde, the piece is still disgusting, but its power has expired.

The Late Alpheus Chapin, of Boston.

From the Boston Transcript, March 4.

Mr. ALPHEUS CHAPIN, the venerable father of Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., died at his residence in this city last evening, after a week of severe suffering from acute disease. He was born in Whately, Franklin County, Mass., Oct. 2, 1787. His father was a physician of note, a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, whose first professional services were bestowed upon the Americans wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill. The CHAPIN family have long been prominent in Western Massachusetts. Hon. CHESTER W. CHAPIN, President of the Boston and Albany Railroad, is a cousin of the deceased.

Mr. CHAPIN was by profession an excellent portrait painter, whose productions adorn hundreds of dwellings, and also an admirable amateur musician. He was a man of great native force of character, remarkable social qualities, and a consistent Christian. He has lived in Boston about forty years. In theological belief he was a Trinitarian-Congregationalist, and belonged to Rev. Dr. LYMAN BEECHER'S Church during the ministry of that clergyman in this city. The preaching of Rev. WILLIAM M. ROGERS afterwards attracted him, and he joined the Central Church, of which he was one of the oldest members. Rev. Dr. CHAPIN was summoned to Boston early the present week by the alarming symptoms of his father's illness, and has been constantly with him during his last hours.

[illegible]

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The House [illegible], to-day, the bill from the Reconstruction Committee for the admission of Georgia. Very little attention was paid to the proceedings, either by the floor or by the galleries, and there was a general lack of interest around the Capitol throughout the entire day. The general impression as to the fate of the Georgia bill is that General BUTLER will succeed in carrying the bill reported by the Committee, although the opposition at present looks very formidable.

MR. COVODE AND THE CADETSHIPS.

The Military Committee did nothing of much importance to-day in the cadetship business, except to receive the report of the Sub-Committee in the investigation of Mr. COVODE, which it is understood is altogether favorable to that gentleman, and acquits him from the charge of improper proceedings.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

A delegation of tobacco men appeared before the Ways and Means Committee this morning, to urge a reduction of the tax to sixteen cents. They left to-night with the impression that the Committee will not reduce it below twenty-four cents.

RATIFICATION JUBILEE.

Preparations are making here on a large scale for a jubilation over the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. All colors and all sizes will be included, and owing to the presence of Congress here, it is very probable that the affair will pass off with great *éclat.*

THE CURRENCY.

The House Banking and Currency Committee had a long session to-day on the Senate Currency bill, which they expect to be able to report next week.

SENATOR MORRILL ROBBED.

Thieves entered the rooms of Senator MORRILL, of Vermont, last night, by turning the key with nippers, and took from the Senator's pocket a wallet, containing $460, which success so elated them that they overlooked two gold watches and some other valuables, not quite so current as greenbacks. The Senator had just provided for his landlady, and is now minus something more than a month's board.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $531,600.

Shipments.

To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York	$200,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Boston	120,000
To national banks	124,582
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	677,600
[illegible] Treasurer holds in trust for national banks as security for circulation	342,384,350
[illegible] public deposits	17,683,500
[illegible] bills burned during the week	240,600
[illegible] amount burned	20,788,799
[illegible] currency issued for bills destroyed	219,820
[illegible] amount issued therefor	20,602,200
[illegible] due for mutilated notes	156,599
[illegible] circulation outstanding at this date	299,657,349

THE CASE OF COLONEL SEGAR, OF VIRGINIA.

Four of the five Democrats on the Committee on Elections, with three Republicans, were against giving the seat to Colonel SEGAR as the Representative at large from Virginia, while four Republicans and one Democrat were in his favor. The Colonel believes the Committee were entirely influenced by political considerations, and that the case was not decided by them on legal grounds exclusively. Both the majority and minority will make reports to the House, when the question will be finally decided by that body.

CAPTAIN HALL'S LECTURE.

Captain HALL delivered a lecture to-night at Lincoln Hall to a dense audience, including the President and Vice-President of the United States, Chief Justice CHASE, and many members of Congress. He recited his experience in the Arctic Ocean, and said his intention in coming hither was to ask an appropriation of $100,000 for an expedition to the North Pole in the interest of science, geography and commerce. As to the last named, he had no doubt of the discovery of extensive whaling grounds. He was willing the money should be placed in the hands of President GRANT for disbursement. This remark was received with general applause.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER.

The New-York Association, at its meeting to-night, on motion of the Corresponding Secretary, Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS, unanimously

Resolved, That our confidence in the official integrity and personal worth of Hon. A. M. CLAPP, as Congressional Printer, is unshaken by the unwarrantable assault upon his official character by a member of the House of Representatives; and that in thus declaring our opinion we are guided by our knowledge of that gentleman as a well-tried and efficient public man in the great State from which he, alike with ourselves, hails.

ARMY.

The resignations of the following-named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names: Captain R. B. Hull, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Eighteenth Infantry, Aug. 22, 1870; Second Lieutenant John P. Paterson, Twenty-third Infantry, Feb. 19, 1870; Second Lieutenant John W. Hines, Tenth Infantry, March 1, 1870.

By direction of the President, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward W. Smith, unassigned, is transferred to the Eighteenth Infantry, and upon being relieved from his present duties, ordered to join Company G.

By direction of the President, Second Lieutenant Jesse C. Chance, unassigned, is transferred to the Thirteenth Infantry, and ordered to report to the commanding officer for assignment to duty.

NAVY.

Paymaster Samuel F. Brown is ordered to duty as Naval Storekeeper at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. First Assistant Engineer Alexander V. Frazer ordered to duty at the New-York Navy Yard. Lieutenant-Commander G. C. Wiltse is detached from the *Saugus,* and granted sick leave.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 5.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The House met for debate on the Georgia bill, no other business being in order.

Mr. FARNSWORTH resumed his arguments against the bill. He contradicted the statement made yesterday by Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, that only two members from Georgia had been admitted to the House last Congress, and those through a mistake, the fact being that six members out of the seven were admitted. In criticism of the theory that the Government of Georgia was only provisional, he called attention to the fact that even Governor BULLOCK, of Georgia, had not been signing himself Provisional Governor of Georgia, but Governor of Georgia; that his messages to the Legislature were not addressed to the Provisional Legislature, but to the Legislature of Georgia, and that the test oath which all officers of the Provisional Government were required to take, was not taken by the officers of the existing State Government. Besides he also wanted to know whether a Provisional State Government could ratify an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. What became of the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by the Legislature of Georgia? If the theory was correct, that Legislature was not only provisional but illegal.

Mr. LAWRENCE replied that a Provisional Legislature was just as lawful and regular, and had the same power within the scope of its authority as any other Legislature.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that according to the bill the Georgia Legislature was not only provisional, but was illegal, and the logic of the bill, as well as the speech of Mr. BUTLER, yesterday, was that everything done by that Legislature, including the election of United States Senators, was illegal; therefore, its ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment was also illegal. Why not as well declare that Mr. BULLOCK shall be Governor of Georgia for six years, or for life? Why, it was monstrous, and more monstrous still in the face and eyes of the fact that the same Governor was charged by the State Treasurer, an honorable, upright Republican, with stealing and appropriating the money of the State. The only excuse for the bill was that it passed the Republican Party would lose the next election in Georgia. He was afraid [illegible] would also lose the next election in the State of New-York.

Mr. [illegible], of Ohio—How would you save [illegible]

Mr. FARNSWORTH (ironically)—Why, of course, by installing Republican officers there, [illegible] that their tenure of office shall be [illegible] way of maintaining [illegible] by holding

[illegible] sold arms to the people of Georgia in the Winter of 1860 and 1861, with which to shoot down Union soldiers, went to Georgia, and, with the assistance of Governor BULLOCK, manipulated the Legislature, and got a committee appointed to examine his claims for the payment of these arms. The Committee was manipulated so as to make a favorable report, but the Legislature refused to adopt it or pay the claim thereupon. That man came on to Washington full of sorrow, his heart wrung to its depths, with tears in his eyes over the terrible persecutions of the negroes, and of the loyal men of Georgia. That man was in favor of the reconstruction of Georgia at once. What was his touch-stone? It was that he could get his $25,000, and interest, for the arms that he had sold in the State of Georgia. He (FARNSWORTH) felt that the passage of this bill, and the prolonging of the terms of office of the men who now controlled the State of Georgia, would be a most infernal outrage on the tax payers of the State. He believed that this bill was in the interest of the people who desired to perpetuate their reign so that they might put the money in their purses.

Mr. LAWRENCE made a legal argument in defence of the bill, and to prove that the present State organization of Georgia is only provisional. Much of his speech was in reply to objections and questions put by Mr. FARNSWORTH. In reply to a suggestion by Mr. MAYHAM, that the State of Georgia would not have been interfered with by Congress had it not been for the expulsion of the negro members of the Legislature, Mr. LAWRENCE said that God in His Providence had permitted the rebels so to demean themselves as to finally bring Congress to a sense of its duty, and enable Congress to do what it should have done before. It was not the first instance of the kind in history. In reply to the question of Mr. FARNSWORTH, as to when had a Provisional Legislature ratified a Constitutional Amendment, he asked, when had anything else but a Provisional Legislature in any one of the late rebel States ratified a Constitutional amendment.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Never, never.

Mr. LAWRENCE—I undertake to say that every ratification of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments has been by Provisional Legislature, and before the State was admitted to representation in Congress.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—The Thirteenth Amendment got its validity by the ratification of those States that were in the Union.

Mr. LAWRENCE repeated his assertion, and the discussion on this point was continued for some time longer. He was allowed to occupy the floor for an hour and three-quarters, and his speech attracted the close attention of members.

Mr. BECK addressed the House in opposition to the bill, contending that no legislation in regard to Georgia was necessary, and that her Senators and Representatives should present themselves to be sworn in; but if any legislation were necessary, then it should be simply in the form of the substitute which he offered, declaring that Georgia was entitled to representation. The statement which the gentleman from Massachusetts, (BUTLER,) had ventured to make in the House yesterday, that only two members from Georgia had been admitted to Congress; and that through mistake and apprehension, showed either that that gentleman regarded the members of his party as a set of fools who would believe anything he said, even against their own knowledge of the fact, or else that he knew the fact to be conclusive against him and therefore sought to prevent it. Referring to the remarks of Mr. BUTLER, yesterday, in regard to Tennessee, he said he knew that the more Radical men of the Republican Party were rapidly approaching that point of declaring the right of Congress to seize by the throat any State that did not, in the opinion of Congress, protect the life, liberty and property of its citizens; but this was the first time that this idea had been boldly avowed in the House, and it required a bold man like the gentleman from Massachusetts to avow it. It was well that the country should understand that it was not particularly because the Republican Party wanted to maintain power in Georgia, that this bill was to be passed, but because they wanted the principle established that Congress has the authority to seize any State, no matter which, that does anything that Congress may think wrong in the treatment of its own citizens, place a military commander over her, turn her out of the Union, dismiss her representatives and admit her to military despotism. He had no doubt that the Republican Party would follow the lead of the gentleman from Massachusetts, for it always followed the lead of its boldest men, and he had no doubt that the gentleman from Massachusetts would become the leader of the more radical element of the Republican Party.

Mr. NIBLACK—He is already.

Mr. BECK—He may be already, and will be if he is not now. Will the House stand by this bill and sanction this usurpation? The next step will be to turn Tennessee out, and when Tennessee is out then will follow State after State of those that are obnoxious to the dominant majority of the House, and civil liberty on this continent will be at an end.

Speeches against the bill were also made by Messrs. BIRD and KERR. Mr. KERR declared the bill to be the pioneer in an infamous system of Congressional legislation, the initial movement in a new career of aggressive, unconstitutional and unwarranted legislation. It was, therefore, that he desired to enter his protest against it and to call the attention of the country to the novel and extraordinary character of the proposition. If Congress could prolong the tenure of office of the Governor and Legislature of Georgia as proposed, it could also with the same logic declare that the Forty-first Congress should continue until the 4th of March, 1880.

At the close of Mr. KERR's remarks, the House at 4 o'clock adjourned.

The Methodist Female College at Jacksonville, Ill., Damaged by Fire.

From the Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal, March 1.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning the wild cries of fire, and the ominous clanking of the fire bells, startled our sober city into a fever of excitement. It was discovered that the alarm originated from the Illinois Female College, on East State-street. After some two hours of exertion, the flames were confined to the extreme eastern section of the building.

The remains consist in the large and perfect wings uninjured, save slightly by water; all the walls of the main building, save the east end, in a perfectly good condition. Throughout half of the main building the fire did not burn down lower than the third story; in the remainder it took everything down to the first floor, leaving the ground section in good condition. The furniture and household goods were mostly saved, though damaged, as they usually are. The damage to the building is estimated variously at from $35,000 to $50,000. To offset this there is the insurance, amounting to $35,000, divided between the following companies: Republic, $10,000; Security, $5,000; Ætna, $10,000; North American, $5,000; Home, New-York, $5,000.

The policy in the Republic has only been running ten days. Upon the furniture there was no insurance, although the matter was under consideration but a few days since. It is impossible at present to estimate the amount of loss actually sustained.

During the course of the fire, the young ladies who had been so unceremoniously turned out of their rooms, were engaged in searching after their lost treasures, sometimes, we imagine, without success, if their rueful countenances told the story aright. By night all the young ladies had been domiciled in the houses of friends. It is surprising that we have no fatal accidents to record. The opportunities were so numerous that we certainly feared the worst, but happily were disappointed.

The school will not be closed. The wing will be immediately cleaned out and the school go on as usual. The furniture was moved in again last evening. The basement of the Centenary Methodist Church has been proffered to Professor DE MOTTE, if he wishes to use it. Dr. RHOADS, of the Blind Institute, also sent a cordial invitation to make use of his accommodations. So there will be no lack, even if the wing does not prove adequate.

The Sunday Liquor Traffic in Chicago.

The following highly-seasoned call was published in the German journals of Chicago on Monday:

> The saloon keepers, brewers, liquor dealers and cigar makers of Chicago, as well as citizens generally, are invited to attend a mass meeting to be held on Library Hall, on Friday, March 4, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of protesting against the action of the recent Temperance Convention in Farwell Hall, and to make preparations for the Saloon Keepers' Convention, to be held in this city in May next. Germans, and German saloon keepers in particular, were called "hounds" in the Convention by a fanatic, Mr. DAVIS, who, with ill-concealed satisfaction, spoke of cannons which might be used against us should occasion require. Where fanatical Pharisceism has so impudently raised its head, we may not remain idle with our arms folded. The business and the very existence of many of us is at stake. Let us show them that it will not be such an easy thing to accomplish their stupid purposes.
>
> MICHAEL WIEDEMAN,
> President Saloon Keepers' Society.
> PHILLIP KOEHLER, Secretary.

Fatal Effects of Meningitis in Georgia.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* publishes the following private letter, which has been received by a gentleman in that city:

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Feb. 26, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I have just returned from Coffee County, where the disease known as meningitis is raging most fearfully. One hundred and fifteen persons have already died, and the number of those now suffering is fearful. Out of a family of nine persons, eight have died. Can you not send us some assistance from the number of physicians in your city? There were two phy-

[illegible] ITEMS.

There are now in England sixty-two sinecure rectories with an average income of £300.

Mr. CHARLES EAGAN has bequeathed over $200,000 to the Catholic charities of Dublin.

Miss GERAVES is the regular preacher at the Universalist Church at North Reading, Mass.

Baptist Churches in Maine average 73 members each.

Rev. LEVI L. PAINE, of the Congregational Church at Farmington, Conn., has resigned.

Rev. GEO. E. ADAMS, D. D., has accepted a call from the Congregational Church in Orange, N. J.

Rev. W. T. STOWE, of Lexington, Mass., has gone to take charge of a church in New-Orleans.

Rev. C. H. BORGESS has been appointed Bishop of the Diocese of Detroit, as successor to the late Bishop LEFEVERE.

A Boston Board of the Evangelical Alliance has been lately organized, with Hon. ROBT. C. WINTHROP for President.

The Methodist Church membership in Pennsylvania numbers 128,000, with a ministry of 730.

Rev. A. M. AVERILL, of Holyoke, Mass., has accepted a call to the Baptist Church at Ottawa, Kan.

The missionary ship *Morning Star* was insured for $36,000 in Boston; her original cost was $27,000.

Dr. BELLOWS insists that Mr. BEECHER is a Unitarian, and the latter affirms that Dr. BELLOWS is orthodox.

Fremont, forty-six miles west of Omaha, was the first point in Nebraska occupied by the Episcopal Church.

Rev. Dr. STARKEY has resigned the rectorship of the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C.

A Mr. CARTER, who labors among the London thieves, burglars and pickpockets, has gathered a church of 1,800 members.

Troy, N. Y., is to have a new Jewish synagogue, of brick, 75 feet long by 34 wide, and to cost $16,000.

Of the four million of persons of African descent in the United States, it is estimated that fully 600,000 are professors of religion.

There is a Baptist Church in Paris of eighty-seven members, all converts from Romanism.

The *Methodist Recorder,* during three weeks, has reported 1,500 conversions among the Methodist Protestant churches.

The First Congregational Church in East Haddam, Conn., has had only five pastors since its foundation in 1704.

Rev. W. W. EVERTS, of Chicago, has not turned Catholic, the Chicago *Times* to the contrary, notwithstanding. He remains a Baptist.

Rev. C. C. EDMONDS, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been called to the Episcopal Church in Maysville, Ky.

The first one hundred thousand dollars of additional endowment for Newton Institution has been secured, and something on the remaining hundred thousand.

Rev. J. HYATT SMITH having resigned his pastoral charge in Brooklyn, intends to start a new enterprise on the open-communion principle.

The "Essays and Reviews" will still contain Bishop TEMPLE's obnoxious essay, but it will appear as the composition of FREDERICK TEMPLE.

A Home for the Aged was begun by the Churchmen of Troy a few years ago, in one-half of a house. Now they have a large and flourishing institution, with $14,000 surplus.

By an almost unanimous vote it has been decided at the Baltimore Annual Conference of the M. E. Church that the pastoral services of the ministers of that Church shall be restricted to three years.

Rev. WM. HILTON, of Pittsburg, now in the 72d year of his age, and for the past thirty years rector of St. Paul's Church, Kittaning, has tendered his resignation.

The *Independent* says that the United Presbyterians have felt obliged to drop their mission to China, and to sell the property of the Board in Canton.

The First Presbyterian Church in Newburyport, Mass., has voted to hold a centennial service on Sept. 30, commemorative of the life of GEORGE WHITEFIELD. The celebrated preacher's remains lie under the pulpit of this church.

The (German) Reformed churches of Pennsylvania have just organized the "Pittsburg Synod." It has 52 ministers, 126 congregations, and 8,058 communicants. Rev. JAMES GRANT, Methodist Episcopal, of St. Clairsville, was admitted as a member.

Some are inclined to speak of missionary labors in China as a failure; but there were only 150 converts in China fifteen years ago, where there are now between 5,000 and 6,000 Protestant Christians—one out of 70,000 Chinese. There are 150 missionaries.

Bishop SIMPSON said, in one of his recent lectures, that while in Europe he never traveled with a German student without being told that he (the student) was saving money to go to America; nor rode with an Irishman that did not ask him if he knew his cousin!

The English Court of Arches has decided what garments may be worn by the clergy. The cope, chasuble, surplice, alb, tunicle and biretta are allowable in the communion service, but at no other time. An appeal is to be taken to the Privy Council.

There are in Berlin 6,377 cases of "mixed marriages." In 4,559 of these cases, the father is a Catholic, and in 1,817 the mother. Of the children 7,274 are educated as Protestants, and but 4,342 as Catholics, although the father is allowed to choose the religion for his child.

At a recent meeting of the First Congregational Church, Mansfield, Ohio, Rev. E. B. FAIRCHILD, D. D., LL.D., formerly President of Hillside College, Michigan, was unanimously called to the pastorate of said church, with a salary of $2,500 and a parsonage.

The Covington (Ky.) papers contain the following notice: "The overcoat of Rev. Mr. KELLOGG, which was stolen from the vestry room of Trinity Church on Sunday evening last, contained an able sermon, which the thief is requested to return to the owner after he has read it."

Within the limits of the City of Houston there are seven organized colored churches, owning five buildings, and containing in the aggregate a membership of 650 communicants. Five of these churches have pastors who receive a partial support from their people, and one is self-supporting.

An exchange having announced that "an elegant and commodious Congregational Church is soon to be erected in ——, for Rev. ——, D. D.," the *Congregationalist* remarks that "Meeting-houses used to be erected by Congregational Churches for the worship of Almighty God."

The will of the late JOHN M. HILL, Esq., of Nashville, Tenn., bequeaths $20,000 of his large estate to the First Presbyterian Church of Nashville. It is intended to be a perpetual endowment fund. The interest on $10,000 is to go towards educating ministers of that congregation, and on the other $10,000 towards the support of the poor of the church.

At a recent meeting of Presbyterian ministers, held in Philadelphia, to discuss the most practical method of appropriating the $5,000,000 reunion-memorial fund, a Mr. WANAKER sent the following brief but pertinent note. He proposed that a mission church should be erected at each of the four corners of the city, and he ended his brief communication in this wise: "Put me down for $10,000 when you come to the small subscriptions."

A few days ago Rev. W. T. LUCKY, Principal of the State Normal School, and frequently acting as chaplain to the Penitentiary at San Quentin, was visiting at Sacramento, and interviewing to some extent, perhaps, the members of the Legislature. Being in the Senate Chamber at the opening of the morning session, he was requested by the President to open the proceedings with a prayer, which he did, with eyes closed—whether forgetting the place he was in or the people surrounding him, we cannot say—in the following manner:

"Oh, Lord, we pray Thee that Thy mercies may be extended to these poor men, who have been sent here from all parts of the State convicted of various crimes and misdemeanors; have mercy upon them, we beseech Thee, while they are here serving out the times for which they were sent; and when they have served and are dismissed from these walls, may they return to their homes better men, and in time may they become useful and upright citizens and honorable members of society. We ask in the name and through the merits of Christ, our Redeemer. Amen."

Whereupon the member from Yolo arose and said: "Mr. President, I move to strike out Yolo County." The scene which followed can be better imagined than described.

The Trouble in the Fenian Camp—An Invasion of Canada at the Bottom of the Difficulty.

Various rumors have been in circulation in reference to the stormy proceedings at the meeting of the Fenian Senate, held on the night on which Mr. P. J. MEEHAN, the editor of the *Irish-American,* was shot. It has transpired that on the night in question General O'NEILL presented his report to the Senate, giving a favorable statement as to the number of men and amount of material at the disposal of the organization, and in earnest terms urged upon the Senate the advisability of an early invasion of Canada. The majority of the Senate were strongly opposed to any such immediate action, deeming that to commence hostilities before all branches of the organization were united, would be rash in the extreme. The meeting broke up without arriving at any defi-

[illegible]

Skating—Match for a Gold Medal in Brooklyn.

There was a round thousand people assembled at the Brooklyn Rink last evening to witness the match for a gold medal between JAMES MEADE, of the New-York Club, E. H. FISHER, of the Empire City Club, and EDWARD BRADY, of the Brooklyn Club. The contest was one for local supremacy, and was therefore unusually productive of enthusiasm, for each gentleman had many friends present. It was after 8 o'clock ere the trial began, and full half an hour was taken up in performing the first six and simplest movements of the programme. In these earlier movements Mr. MEADE showed to poorest advantage—in fact so poorly that his friends expressed the opinion that he had fallen off fifty per cent. from his performances last year. Mr. BRADY, on the other hand, astonished his warmest admirers with his grace, no less than his improvement in the movements. Mr. FISHER was at all times graceful, but he was such a novice in the combination movements that his hope of success vanished in the early part of the play. The medal is after the pattern of the champion badge, but only one-fifth of the value, namely, $100. Below is the score of each man:

Movement.	Brady.	Meade.	Fisher.	Movement.	Brady.	Meade.	Fisher.
1	2	3	1	14	3	2	2
2	3	2	2	15	3	2	2
3	3	3	3	16	2	3	2
4	3	2	2	17	3	2	2
5	3	2	1	18	3	2	1
6	3	1	2	19	3	3	3
7	3	2	2	20	3	2	1
8	3	2	1	21	3	2	2
9	3	2	1	22	3	2	1
10	3	1	2	23	3	2	1
11	3	1	2	24	3	3	3
12	3	3	2	25	3	3	3
13	2	2	3				
Total					72	54	47

So Mr. BRADY won the medal. Mr. MEADE succeeded in the combinations above both competitors, but as the award followed grace rather than the number of movements, he was forced to be content with second position.

A novel game will be played on skates on the ice in the Brooklyn Rink, next Monday evening, between members of the Knickerbocker Club and Brooklyn Skating Club.

Scenes at the Rinks Yesterday—Prize Skating by the Schoolboys.

The scenes at the skating rinks yesterday, both in this City and Brooklyn, were of an animated description. The ice, wherever there was any at all, was excellent, and it was heartily appreciated. At the Empire Rink, it being Saturday, a large crowd of schoolboys enjoyed a merry time from morning till night.

Their fun in the forenoon consisted principally of two grand races for prizes. The first for boys of sixteen and under—the second for boys of twelve down to infancy, the race was one heat, around the Rink five times. For the first trial, twenty-five boys entered; for the second, half as many. At the given signal the little fellows started off like mad horses and sped around the rink two or three times with full steam on, when their "coal" gave out, and for the rest of the course it was hard work with them. Some stopped to "blow," and others stopped and gave up the chase altogether. Their impetuous start had used them up completely. A sufficient number got around, however, to take the prizes. In the first class "GUS." FURLONG, very naturally, was the winner, J. BARNES coming in second; and in the second class WILL HAMILTON and F. VALENTINE bore off the laurels. The whole scene afforded plenty of merriment to the spectators.

To-morrow evening the proprietors of the "Empire" will introduce a new feature in rink skating. As a general thing none but showy and fancy skaters patronize these covered resorts, but on this occasion there is to be a grand trial of speed by fast skaters, some of whom will come from "up the river," where they have won a reputation in the way of making extraordinary "time." There are to be three races during the evening: The first, a half-mile heat, best two in three, open to everybody; prize, a gold medal. The second, a half-mile prize race for boys under sixteen. The third, a half mile race, backward, for a gold medal. Some amusing performances by blindfolded skaters will close the programme of the evening. If the ice is in good condition there will be rare sport at this rink to-morrow evening.

"Hearing, Voice and Speech"—Lecture by Professor Elsberg.

LOUIS ELSBERG, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Throat in the University of New-York, lectured last evening in the great hall of the Cooper Institute, on "Hearing, Voice and Speech."

After a few general remarks on his subject, he said the loudness of sound depended on the breadth of vibration, so that a slight tap on a gong does not give a sound equal to a harder tap, because with the harder tap a greater number of particles are moved, and thus a greater breadth of vibration is attained.

The pitch of the voice, which depends on the number of vibrations in a second, was illustrated, showing that the sound was carried by motion, and the longer the motion continued the lower the pitch descended, until at last musical sound no longer was heard, but merely the grating of the teeth of wheel against the surrounding band of the instrument with which the illustration was made. To the means by which sound is propagated, or by which it passes to the hearing again, he next invited attention. This is done by the swaying process, or one particle of air communicating its sound to the adjoining particle, and so on as far as sound travels. Sound travels at the rate of 1,090 feet in a second, increasing two feet to every degree of increased temperature. After describing the anatomy of the organs of hearing, the Professor described how the ear distinguished the difference between mere sound and music, by the action of what is called the staircase, divided in two by small strings differing in length and size, which, like the string of a harp or piano, give forth different sounds. Noises which are very quick and short, such as a pistol shot, are not heard in what is known in the structure of the ear as the snail shell, but on the outer cords. Different sounds are heard in different parts of the hearing organ, and differ according to the different strings on which the sound vibrates. The human piano forte of more than 400,000 strings, gives forth its response to the sound transmitted to it along this fibre. Though the mechanism of the voice is no longer a mystery, yet it is only within the last twelve years, and through the invention of an instrument by which the organs of speech can be seen in living, active operation, that the mystery has been solved. With his ears shut, he could, by the use of the laryngoscope, distinguish a cultivated voice by the beauty, sympathy and harmony of all the parts. After illustrating the organs of the throat by drawings, showing them both in a diseased and healthy condition, the Professor concluded by a tribute to the inventor of the laryngoscope, through the use of which the language of the Psalmist was literally realized, "Whereas we were once blind, now we see." The lecture was listened to by a large audience, and was heard with evident appreciation.

The Tax on Savings Banks' Deposits.

Depositors in savings banks are sometimes led to believe that they are exempt from paying an income tax on their savings. It will be seen by the subjoined letter that this is not the case:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1870.

SIR: I inclose you herewith a copy of a letter dated 16th inst., from HENRY GECKLER, of the Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburg, and have referred him to you for the information which he wishes. You are, therefore, instructed that the late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, E. A. ROLLINS, decided in February, 1867, that the entire undistributed earnings of those savings banks enumerated in the proviso to section 110, and June 30, 1864, as amended, should be held exempt from dividend tax. The substance of this decision is published on page 60, vol. 5, Internal Revenue Record, and has been reaffirmed by the present Commissioner. The banks falling within this proviso are not required to pay any tax under section 120, but the dividends of all other banks, savings or otherwise, are subject to tax, as provided in said section. The depositors, however, receiving dividends or interest from the savings banks described in section 110, are required to return the same as taxable in their annual statement of income.

Very respectfully,
C. DELANO, Commissioner.

MICHAEL SCANLON, Assessor Third District, Brooklyn.

Meeting of the American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on the afternoon of Thursday last, JAS. LENOX, Esq., President, in the chair, assisted by WM. WHITLOCK, Jr., FRED. S. WINTON, JAMES SUYDAM and A. ROBERTSON WALSH, Esqs., Vice-Presidents.

The decease of Hon. ALLEN TRIMBLE, one of the oldest Vice-Presidents, being announced, Rev. Dr. T. RALSTON SMITH read the Ninetieth Psalm and offered prayer. Five new auxiliaries were recognized—one in each of the States of North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Texas and Missouri.

Communications were received from agents of the Society in Mexico and South America and the Levant, giving accounts of the work under their supervision; from missionaries in Europe, India, China and Turkey, showing the state of the Bible work in their several fields, sending their fiscal accounts and asking appropriations for the coming year. An interesting letter was received from Rev. Mr. REASONER, in Utah, as to the distribution of the Scriptures in that territory.

Grants of books were made to the Seamen's Friend Society; to the Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions; to the American Sunday School Union; to the New-York Training Home [illegible]

[illegible] in various languages [illegible] including fifty Chinese Testaments for Chinamen in Texas. Besides these, books worth [illegible] were granted for distribution to an auxiliary in Iowa.

In compliance with requests $44,000 were appropriated to various Missionary Societies for Bible work in their foreign fields the coming year.

It was also resolved to publish a pocket edition of the Danish Testament.

A committee was appointed to prepare a memorial paper on the decease of Hon. ALLEN TRIMBLE, and the meeting adjourned.

Annual Commencement of the New-York Homeopathic Medical College—Conferring Degrees.

The tenth annual commencement of the New-York Homeopathic Medical College took place last evening, at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, in the presence of a large audience. Dr. WALES, Vice-President of the College, assisted by the various members of the Faculty, presided. The order of exercises, besides the special object of the meeting, embraced a variety of addresses and songs, and the performance of a choice selection of operatic music by the well-known organist, Mr. G. W. MORGAN. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was then conferred upon the following gentlemen—graduates of the College:

Wm. A. Allen, New-York; James A. Bennett, New-York; Asahel M. Bennett, Rochester, N.Y.; Calvin C. Bennett, New-Haven, Conn.; Lafayette Bushnell, New-York; William W. Burnett, Harlem, N. Y.; W. E. Buckingham, Milton, N.Y.; William H. Buck, Woodstock, Ill.; Stephen H. Carroll, Albany, N. Y.; George D. Cochrane, Schenectady, N. Y.; J. W. Conrad Cox, A. B., London, England; William H. Duden, Clio, Iowa; J. Titus Deyo, New-York; Jason W. Drake, Dover, N. H.; Benj. Franklin, A. M., New-York; Archy Fraser, Toronto, C. W.; Charles E. Gilbert, New-York; George G. Hitchcock, Unionville, Conn.; Max. F. Hein, New-York; E. S. Haywood, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Irving W. Hotaling, Sommerville, N. Y., Silas A. Hunter, New-York; Edwin Miner, New-York; Willis G. Pope, East Hardwick, Vt.; Isaac W. Pond, Lowerville, Penn.; Jesse D. Pitt, Bloomfield, N. J.; Andrew J. Richardson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Herbert J. Spencer, Winfield, N. Y.; Myron F. Styles, Northfield, Vt.; George B. Smith, Rochester, N. Y.; Fred. E. Stafford, New-York; William M. Tufts, A. M., Newark, N. J.; Everett A. Towne, Windsor Locks, Conn.; William H. Vyse, New-York; John K. Warren, Lake Village, N. H.; Elliott E. Wood, Windsor Locks, Conn.; William W. Waugh, A. B., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Halsey White, Harlem, N. Y.

Special Degrees.—Edwin A. Lodge, M. D., Detroit, Mich.; Walter Pardee, M. D., New-York; Louis Drescher, New-York; A. B. Conger, Rockland, N. Y.

Mr. S. D. CARROLL, on the part of the graduates, delivered an address in which he acknowledged the deep debt of gratitude they owed the Faculty for the care bestowed on their education and the interest shown in their advancement. Dr. JAMES A. CARMICHAEL, Professor of Anatomy, delivered the valedictory address in reply. The proceedings concluded with the benediction.

A Prize Fight Stopped by the Police.

At a late hour last night the Eighteenth Precinct Police received notice that a prize fight was in progress in a vacant room over one of THOMAS COSTELLO's liquor saloons, at No. 428 First-avenue, at the corner of Twenty-fifth street. A squad of officers under the command of a Sergeant was dispatched at once to the scene. They succeeded in making an unexpected descent upon the premises, and not only broke up the prize fight but arrested the principals, JOHN LANDERS and JOHN LEVINS, besides COSTELLO, the proprietor, and eighteen others who were found in the room. All of the prisoners were locked up in the Twenty-second-street Police Station and will be arraigned to-day before the Magistrate at Essex Market.

The Alleged Poisoning of Captain Alexander—The Analysis of the Stomach Completed.

Dr. DOREMUS sent word to the Coroner yesterday that he had completed the analysis of the stomach of Captain JOHN ALEXANDER, who died some time ago in Harlem, and whose daughter, Mrs. BURKE, of New-Orleans, had an investigation into the circumstances of his death instituted on the ground that there was reason to suspect foul play on the part of the family with whom he had boarded. Mr. and Mrs. GARDNER are still in custody, and the Coroner's jury will probably be reimpaneled to-morrow to receive Dr. DOREMUS' testimony.

Burglary in Broadway.

A gang of burglars entered the premises No. 925 Broadway on Friday evening, and gained possession of the second floor, which is unoccupied. They then crept through a rear window to the extension of premises No. 921 and 923, occupied by PARK & TILFORD, grocers, and broke into the basement where a safe is kept. The safe was then blown open and $600 in money carried off, besides a quantity of scrip of no value except to the owners. The robbery was only discovered after the store had been opened yesterday morning by the employes.

Wills Filed in Queens County.

During the month of February, the wills of the following persons were admitted to probate by the Surrogate of Queens County: Sarah Pettit, Hempstead; Cynthia Searing, North Hempstead; Timothy N. Eldred, Hempstead; Oliver Powell, Oyster Bay; Robert L. Smith, Jamaica; Charles M. Bergen, Hempstead; Amy Adeline Doty, Oyster Bay; Nathaniel N. Van Zandt, Flushing; Hester G. Weeden, Jamaica; Wm. D. Creed, Jamaica; George Hewlett, Hempstead; Jane Cannaga, Jamaica; Stephen Robbins, Oyster Bay. During the same month letters of administration upon the following estates were issued: Mary Beatty, Catharine Eldert, John Gaynor, Adeline Smith, Jonathan S. Levridge, Cornelia Bond, David Shine, Mary Cowey.

The colored people of Paterson propose to celebrate the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by a salute and a public meeting some time next week.

The laborers on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at Paterson, have struck for higher wages, but the contractor refuses to accede to their demands.

HAZARD & CASWELL's Cod Liver Oil is the best—*Advertisement.*

The Second Great Fire in Galveston.
ONE MILLION DOLLARS OF PROPERTY DESTROYED!
HERRING'S SAFES
PRESERVE THEIR CONTENTS IN EVERY INSTANCE, WHILE SOME OF OTHER MAKERS FAIL.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 25, 1870.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New-York:

DEAR SIRS: We beg to inform you that during the night of the 23d inst. another very destructive conflagration took place in this City, destroying property valued at not less than one million of dollars.

There were a number of your safes in the fire, and every one thus far opened has proved entirely satisfactory, while the contents of other makers were more or less injured. Yours, A. W. & E. P. CLEGG.

SPECIAL DISPATCH BY TELEGRAPH.
A FURTHER ACCOUNT.
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, GALVESTON, Texas, March, 3, 1870.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

Your Champion Safes have stood this second large fire splendidly, saved their contents in every instance, some safes of other makers burnt up.
J. J. GREEN.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.
"The most reliable protection from fire now known."
HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION BANKER'S SAFES.

Combining wrought iron and hardened steel, and iron welded with the Patent Franklinite or "Spiegel Eisen," afford protection against burglars to an extent not heretofore known.

Dwelling house safes for silver plate, valuables, jewelry, silks, laces, &c. All safes warranted dry.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
NO. 251 BROADWAY,
CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
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Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

DIED.

FAGAN.—On Friday morning, March 4, at her residence, No. 210 Waverley-place, ROSE, wife of Luke Fagan, in the 65th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to St. Joseph's Church, where there will be a requiem mass on Monday morning, at 10½ o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JACKSON.—At No. 119 Bleecker-st., ROBERT C. JACKSON, aged 37 years.

Funeral services will be held in the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, on Sunday, March 6, at 1 o'clock. The brothers of Mosaic Temple of Honor, and the brothers of Temples in New-York and vicinity are requested to meet at the hall of Mosaic Temple, No. [illegible]

[illegible] near Bainbridge, Ireland, in the 23d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, March 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his uncle, Mr. Joseph Bell, [illegible] 6th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Brooklyn.

MEEKS.—On Friday, March 4, at Yorkville, AMELIA S., wife of Charles M. Meeks, aged 63 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Episcopal Church, corner of 83d-st. and 4th-av., on Monday, at 1 o'clock.

MEEKS.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday morning, March 5, EMMA BORDEN PARKER, widow of Charles Meeks, aged 35 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence in Canal-st., on Monday next, at 2¼ P. M. Cars will leave Hunter's Point, Long Island Railroad, at 3¼, and return at 4:20 P. M.

MITCHILL.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Friday, March 4, of dropsy of the brain, CLARENCE BUEL, youngest child of Theo. C. and Tillie Mitchill, aged 3 years, 1 month and 14 days.

Funeral services at Church of the Redeemer, corner 4th-av. and Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, 7th inst., at 2 P. M.

PALMER.—In Greenpoint, on Friday, March 4, MARY REBECCA, only daughter of Geo. and Mary Ann Palmer, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents in Dupont-st., near Franklin-st. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

TITUS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 4, SUSAN TITUS, in the 58th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, March 7, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 119 Carlton-av., without further notice.

UNKART.—At Bremen, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, ANNA MARIA ELISABETH, widow of Edward Unkart, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Zion's Lutheran Church, Henry-st., near Clark-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

VAN IDERSTINE.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, March 4, HANNAH HALSTEAD, widow of the late Peter Van Iderstine, Sr., aged 79 years, 4 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 109 South 3d-st., Williamsburg, on Monday, 7th inst., at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

WALTERS.—On Saturday, March 5, of consumption, WM. A. WALTERS, eldest son of Ruth and the late Dr. Wm. A. Walters.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A DOLLAR IN GREENBACKS WILL GO AS FAR AT MY STORE AS A DOLLAR IN GOLD ELSEWHERE, WHICH IS A FACT WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION TO CONSUMERS AT THE PRESENT TIME.

C. BULLOCK.

FEELING CERTAIN THAT THE DAY IS NOT FAR DISTANT WHEN SPECIE PAYMENTS MUST BE RESUMED, I HAVE DETERMINED TO DISCOUNT THE FUTURE BY OFFERING MY STOCK NOW FOR CURRENCY AT ITS ACTUAL VALUE IN GOLD; HENCE THE PUBLIC CAN FEEL ASSURED THAT WHAT THEY PURCHASE OF ME TO-DAY IS NOT LIABLE TO BE LESS TO-MORROW.

MY STOCK IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS IS REPLETE WITH DESIRABLE GOODS ADAPTED TO THE SPRING TRADE, ALL OF WHICH I PROPOSE TO SELL AS PER ABOVE ANNOUNCEMENT.

SILKS AND VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS,
LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.

CHESTER BULLOCK.
NO. 501 BROADWAY.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE PRICES.
CHINA AND GLASS
AT AND BELOW COST.

Our stock must be sold out before May 1, next, and the business will be continued after that date by our successors, Messrs. NICOL & DAVIDSON, at No. 686 Broadway.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

Our store, 63x100, to let, either entire or the lofts separately.

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MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American,* No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST.—ON the SUNDAY EVENINGS during Lent, vespers will commence at 7½ o'clock. During vespers a series of discourses will be preached, by Rev. THOMAS S. PRESTON, upon the Passion of Our Divine Lord: 1. Sunday evening, March 6—*The Nature of Christ's Sufferings.* 2. Sunday evening, March 13—*The Institution of the Divine Eucharist.* 3. Sunday evening, March 20—*The Agony in the Garden.* 4. Sunday evening, March 27—*The Treason of Judas.* 5. Sunday evening, April 3—*The Fall of St. Peter.* 6. Sunday evening, April 10—*The Conversion of the Penitent Thief.*

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards every SABBATH, viz.:
1—No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
5—No. 74 West Broadway, 7½ P. M.
6—Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth-st., 7½ P. M.
8—No. 185 Spring-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
13—Lebanon Chapel, 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P.M.
14—No. 116 Elisabeth-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
16—No. 273 West 25th-st., corner 8th-av., 7½ P. M.
17—Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 7½ P. M.
German services—No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M.; No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A.M.; and No. 443 3d-av., 3½ P. M.
GEORGE J. MINGINS, Supt. of Missions.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN, PASTOR OF THE Church of Our Saviour, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., near 6th-av.—Morning subject—*What is it to be Saved?* at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School Concert in the evening, at 7½ o'clock; music, addresses, &c. All are cordially invited.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL Church.—Preaching by Rev. J. M. STURTEVANT, Jr., Pastor in charge, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Communion at the close of the morning service. Seats free. All invited.

SUNDAY MORNING LECTURES.—A series of lectures on *Social Evils* will be commenced by Rev. CHARLES FOLLEN LEE, at Oriental Hall, No. 205 East 27th-st., near 3d-av., on SUNDAY, March 6. Services commence at 10½ A. M. Seats free. Public invited.

UNITY CHAPEL, (FOURTH UNITARIAN Society of New-York City,) 128th-st., west of 4th-av. Rev. W. T. CLARKE, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*The Moral Situation;* in the evening—*Preparing for Heaven.* Sabbath School at 9½ A.M. All are invited.

H. D. RANNEY, M. D., WILL LECTURE to the Presbyterian Mission in the Wigwam on 49th-st., (north side,) between 8th and 9th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 10, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Anatomy and Physiology of Drunkenness.*

REV. J. S. WILLIS—SEVENTEENTH-street M. E. Church, SUNDAY, 10½ A. M.—*The Wheat and the Tares.* 7½ P. M.—*The Dumb Spirit.* Seats free. All invited. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. by Rev. GEORGE W. WOOD, D. D., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. MORRIS C. SUTPHEN.

ATTORNEY-STREET P. M. CHURCH will have a public temperance meeting THIS AFTERNOON at 3 P. M., between Delancey and Rivington sts. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., G. W. P., and others, will speak. All are invited.

REV. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., WILL preach at St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, 6th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, minister in charge.—Services for the people on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. subject—*The Imitation of Christ.* In the evening at 7½, the eighteenth sermon of the course by Rev. Dr. BARNARD, President of Columbia College. Subject—*Our Saviour's Golden Rule.*

CHRISTIAN WORK AT HOME.—The American Christian Commission, whose object is to promote home Evangelization, will hold a public meeting in St. Paul's Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. A. R. THOMPSON'S,) 40th-st., Reservoir-square, between 5th and 6th avs., on SABBATH EVENING, March 6, at 7½ P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. WM. I. SABINE, Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent New-York City Missions, Rev. ALFRED C. ROE, Secretary of the Commission, and the Pastor, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON.

GRAND TEMPERANCE LOVE FEAST at Cooper Institute, SUNDAY EVENING, March 6.—Good speaking and singing; all are invited. A mass meeting of temperance men is called for FRIDAY EVENING, March 11, at Temperance Hall, corner of 18th-st. and 8th-av., to elect delegates to State Temperance Convention, to be held at Albany on the 18th inst. All temperance and other organizations please notice.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH IN THE BOWERIE, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st.—On the FRIDAY EVENINGS during Lent a course of sermons will be preached by the following clergymen: March 4, Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D.D.; March 12, (Saturday,) Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS; March 18, Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D.; March 25, Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D.; April 1, Rev. KINGSTON GODDARD, D. D.; April 8, Rev. N. H. SCHENCK, D. D. Service at 8 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M., and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. W. H. MILBURN at 7½ P. M. At 4 P. M. choral service, with catechetical instruction by the Rector. Next WEDNESDAY EVENING, Rev. Dr. CARTER will preach at 7½ o'clock.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey.—Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR, and at 7½ by Rev. WILLIAM BUTLER, D. D., Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union. Sunday School at 9 and 1½ o'clock.

THE FATHERS OF THE CHURCH, the Early Struggles and Triumphs of Christianity.—Rev. WM. H. MILBURN will preach a course of sermons on this subject at St. Ann's Free Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av. The first will be SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *St. Ignatius and St. Polycarp, the Age of the Martyrs.*

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—FREE LECTURE.—Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of City Mission, will deliver the third lecture in course at the New-York Port Society's Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 8, 1870. Subject—*Trip to California.* Lecture commences at 7½ P. M.

REV. HENRY D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, will preach in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock. Rev. R. G. WILDER, of the Kolapoor Mission, India, will give an account of his interesting work at 3½ o'clock. Young people's prayer meeting at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to these services.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M., and public Sabbath School meeting at 7½ P. M., which will be addressed by Rev. Drs. W. AIKMAN and T. A. BROUNER, Esq. Also, preaching at the two Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts. and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 P. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching at [illegible] o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at [illegible] A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. Short addresses by visitors; singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av., Rev. J. P. LUNDAY, D. D., Rector.—Stated Sunday services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A course of lectures now in progress (7½ P. M.) on *Bible Scenes in Palestine,* from personal experience of the Rector. Seats provided on application to the sexton.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder J. B. COOK, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The One Faith Illustrated*—Hebrews, 11th chapter. At 3 P. M., subject—*The Ecumenical Council.* All are cordially invited. Seats free. Come and hear.

ELDER H. H. DICKENSON (MEMBER of World's Crisis Publishing Committee) will preach at the Advent Mission Church, No. 138 West 24th-st., SUNDAY, March 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P.M., and at the Advent Hall, No. 405 Grand-st., (corner Clinton,) at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

THE LATE REV. WILLIAM T. Morrison, Missionary to China, died at Pekin on the 10th of December last. A memorial sermon will be delivered on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th-st., (west of 6th-av.,) by Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., Pastor.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN EVANGELIST, —Memorial of Bishop WAINWRIGHT, West 11th-st., corner Waverley-place. The Rector of this parish will repeat on SUNDAY MORNING the sermon preached on Ash Wednesday morning. Divine service will commence at 10½ A. M.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st., Rev. G. D. MATHEWS, Pastor.—Rev. J. B. CLARK, D. D., of Allegheny, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers and visitors cordially welcome; seats provided for all.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Text—*He Pitched his Tent toward Sodom.* And at 7½ P. M. on *Man's Spiritual Difficulty and God's Gracious Remedy.* Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. PHIL. L. DAVIES, Pastor elect, formerly of the Tabernacle Church, Camden, N. J., will preach morning at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock, SUNDAY, 6th of March.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison-av. and 29th-st.—The Pastor, Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING, will preach on SABBATH, March 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening discourse—*Divinity of Christ,* repeated by request.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. The evening service will be followed by a prayer meeting. Love Feast on FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

AT GREENPOINT.—"THE "TEN [illegible] lecture by OLIVER DYER at Masonic Hall, Union-av., corner of Meserole-av., THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

AT HUDSON CITY.—"SWEDENBORG'S [illegible] THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach in the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., on SUNDAY, [illegible]

SOMETHING NEW.—S. S. SNOW, PASTOR [illegible]

MRS. EMMA HARDINGE WILL SPEAK [illegible]

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA [illegible]

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY [illegible]

REV. JOS. H. PRICE, D. D., RECTOR [illegible]

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY [illegible]

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-[illegible]

REV. N. E. BELLOWS WILL PREACH [illegible]

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., [illegible]

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY [illegible]

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR [illegible]

EMANUEL CHURCH, SOUTHWEST [illegible]

WILLIAM F. CORBIT, PASTOR OF [illegible]

NEW FLOATING CHURCH, FOOT [illegible]

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING [illegible]

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION [illegible]

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM [illegible]

ON SUNDAY, MARCH 6, [illegible]

FORTY-SECOND-ST. [illegible]

[illegible] of Specie Payments—How it [illegible] Hoard of Silver Coin in this [illegible]—Something About Paper [illegible]

The gold market was not so excited yesterday morning as on previous days last week, but the attendance of operators and spectators was quite as numerous, and at times the [illegible] was very spirited. The price at the opening of the Board was 113⅝, and the fluctuations the first hour were between the opening and 113⅝. At 12:30 an advance was made and thereafter, until 1:30, the premium [illegible] between 113⅝@113⅝, with some heavy transactions. The rates for carrying were as [illegible] those which prevailed during the major [part] of last week and indicated a somewhat [illegible] premium, or at least no great advance beyond the low rates of the latter part of the week. The Board closed with gold at 113⅝, and during the hour just preceding the close the price did [not go] below 113½. There was considerable activity during the latter part of the day, and at [times] quite an excited throng gathered about the [illegible].

The clearances at the Gold Exchange Bank, reported yesterday, were $101,427,000—making a [total] total of $620,907,000 since Feb. 26.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

A movement was inaugurated on Friday, by [some] saloon keepers and retail dealers, by which specie payments were resumed by them. How long these people will continue to deliver silver change over their counters depends, in a great measure, upon the supply which they are able to obtain and the sentiments of the customers with whom they deal. Just now, when trade is stagnant, and people are watching the gradual decline in gold with anxiety, hoping that the good old times of specie will be an established fact ere long, shrewd storekeepers, desirous of securing to themselves trade by any means in their power, cannot resist the temptation to give themselves notoriety and fill their stores with customers by voluntarily resuming specie payments. Those who tried the plan on Friday reaped a rich harvest, and their success will doubtless induce others to follow their example.

MARKING GOODS DOWN.

Merchants have been for some time marking their goods down to figures which will conform to the decreased price of gold. This course has been forced upon them by competition, and happy are they who can stand the reduction. But the great majority of the purchasing class have looked upon this decline in the price of goods as but the commencement of an era of cheap rates, and have not hastened to purchase, preferring to wait until a further decline in gold should compel a still greater reduction in prices. Seeing this apathy on the part of the public, storekeepers have been and will be compelled to resort to other devices for attracting custom.

A FEW HARD FACTS.

It is very pleasant to contemplate a return to specie payments, after a period of eight years of paper money, but people who fancy that the treasures of silver coin in the country are comparatively inexhaustible have only to seek the channels through which this treasure is supposed to flow, to find that there is a singular dearth of silver coin in the country with which to supply a demand that is certain to be created by the efforts of storekeepers themselves to effect a resumption of specie payments over their counters.

When specie payments were suspended in the month of January, 1862, there were in circulation millions of dollars of silver coin—chiefly half dollars, quarters, dimes, and half dimes, and three cent pieces. Silver dollars were principally coined for export, and were proportionately more valuable than gold for this purpose, for their intrinsic value was from three to four cents more than that of the gold dollar. When specie payments were suspended the small coin gradually disappeared, and many claim that it was hoarded. Doubtless some people did hoard it, and packed the precious metal away in an old stocking and other receptacles. The raids of the Union troops during the war disclosed the fact that vast quantities of silver coin had been buried by the Southern people, and occasionally argentiferous deposits are brought to light in other sections of the country. But the majority of those who hoarded the coin in the early days of the war brought it forth in July, 1864, when the price of gold rose to 285, and subsequently during that year and the early part of 1865, when the premium was in the neighborhood of 200, and sold it for all that it would bring. In those dark days the coin in the country was exported in enormous quantities, and the flow has been outward ever since. In this way the country has been drained of its silver coin, and now, out of the millions which were in circulation before the war, it is thought that it would be difficult to gather enough to answer commercial purposes in this Metropolis for a single week. Reference is here made to silver, and not gold coin. There are large quantities of the latter in the country yet, and it will come forth from the banks and other "strong boxes" in obedience to the law of demand.

THE EXPORT DEMAND.

The silver coin of this country has found its way to Canada—where there is such a plethora of it that the Government are debating the propriety of imposing a tax upon its circulation—to the West Indies, to South America, Mexico and —the larger pieces—to Europe. Just now there is a demand for small silver in Cuba to pay for cigars and the other products of that island, and to supply the insurrectionists. There is also a demand in South America for the purchase of hides, &c. As silver is cheaper than gold—ranging about three per cent. lower —it is better for purposes of export when freight is not an object. Half a million dollars of gold will weigh about one ton, but 2,750 pounds of silver are worth only about $50,000, so that half a million dollars would weigh about thirteen tons—making quite an item when freight is considered in the expense of shipment.

WHAT WILL BRING THE SILVER BACK.

The only way to bring the silver back to this country is to make it an object to import it. To do this exchange must be lower than it is now, but it need not fall greatly to set the return tide in motion. When exchange falls to, say 106, it will pay to bring back silver from Canada, and if this is aided by the compulsory measures of the Canadian Government noticed above, it will come back with a rush and in quantities sufficient to supply any reasonable demand for purposes of change. Until it is made an object for brokers to import it, by the fall in exchange and the contemporary fall in gold, it will not be done, for banks will not take it on deposit, preferring gold, and individuals will not be more likely to do so.

WHAT SILVER IS WORTH.

Those who desire to purchase silver are informed that the premium will range about three per cent. lower than that of gold. Just now purchasers will be charged from 110 to 111 for silver, but if an extraordinary demand is made for it by the course of storekeepers in endeavoring to resume specie payments on their own hook, the brokers will doubtless put up the premium, on the same principle that other commodities advance in price in proportion as they become scarce. Then it may pay some enterprising men to go to the expense of bringing silver from Canada, as the freight is not more than a quarter of one per cent.

Perhaps some shrewd operator will act upon this suggestion, and at once hasten to Canada, gobble all the silver that he can, and make a grand speculation by peddling it out to the silver-hungering merchants of this Metropolis.

SPECULATIONS UPON THE POPULAR MOVEMENT.

There is, it is thought, a probability of the movement inaugurating specie payments meeting with success. Storekeepers see that it is popular to pay out hard cash over their counters, and that their customers appreciate the [sacrifices] they are making. But this plan cannot be continued unless the public will help it along at the beginning. If people will have confidence in the ability of the Government to pay specie, and will not do anything that will enhance the [premium] on coin or hoard the silver that is given [them, the] project may be successful. Then again, [when the] novelty of the thing has worn off, [many people] will prefer to carry the fractional [currency] instead of incumbering their pockets [with] hard and weighty cash. The music of [jingling] coin is pleasant to the ear, but those [blessed] with much money wont care about [adding] to their weight by loading down with [specie]. Those of our readers who have stockings full of silver will do well to empty them now, and pour out their treasure while they may [realize] upon it. The time is evidently coming [when it] will no longer command a premium, and [those] not having taken this advice [illegible].

PAPER MONEY.

[Now] that we are about to bid farewell to the [illegible] beloved but filthy lucre that has been our [illegible] gathered into the Government [illegible]. [illegible] we had postage stamps of the various denominations, which circulated until they became torn, sticky, dirty and useless, and were then redeemed at the Post Office. How much the Government made by stamps which were never presented for redemption no one will ever know, and it is doubtful if it is possible to compute it. In November, 1862, Government issued "postal currency," whereon the vignette and figures of the postage stamps were reproduced. These circulated for a time, until the wear and tear destroyed them and counterfeiters became skillful in their imitation. Then a new design was made, and "fractional currency" was issued. The American and Continental Bank Note Companies are now delivering the fourth series of this currency, and the supply throughout the country is fully equal to the demand. The denominations issued from first to last have been fifties, twenty-fives, tens, fives and threes. Now only halves, quarters and tens are issued, the new one and two cent and the five cent pieces supplying the demand for smaller change.

When specie payments were first suspended, the country was flooded with "shinplasters" issued by various tradesmen. But these would not go down long, and people resorted to the well-liked postage stamps. Then came the era of small cents, by the coinage of which the Government exhibited sound common sense, and made a coin which was not worth exporting. Then followed the two cent pieces, and then the three and five cent nickel coin.

The coin and paper substitutes for money which have stuck to us so faithfully during the darkest days of the Republic will never be forgotten. Their remembrance will always be held "dear" by the "children of this generation," and those of the generations which follow us will find plenty of mementoes of the age of paper money to remind them of the days when their fathers sighed in vain for the sight of silver coin. The engravers' art has been brought to great perfection during the past eight years, and the pictured bits of paper which pass current now will, when framed, make attractive ornaments to be handed down to posterity.

The New Legal-Tender Notes—A Blunder by Somebody.

The new issue of bank and legal-tender notes does not seem to give that satisfaction to the public which the old issues gave, judging from the complaints which are pouring in from all quarters regarding them. The designs are not as elegant as the old, and the execution is in many respects far inferior. In seeking to make a peculiar paper on which to print them, the Government officers have apparently gone a step too far, and have made a paper which does not work well, and consequently the impression is so blurred that the note sometimes looks as if it had been tampered with by the counterfeiter. A few days ago a gentleman gave his landlady a new five dollar note, among others, in payment for board. The next day the note was returned to him with the remark, "You cannot pass any patent medicine labels off on me, Sir; that is not good." The gentleman was astounded, and in vain assured the lady that it was a genuine five dollar issue of Uncle Samuel. She would not accept it, and was only pacified by his giving her one of the old issue, with the face of which she was more familiar.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Adjutant-General Townsend announces that so much of General Orders No. 3, current series, as directs the muster out of Battery B, First Battalion Light Artillery, Fifth Brigade, National Guard S. N. Y., has been revoked, and that the Battery will be retained in the service, to report direct to headquarters of the Second Division.

The competitive drill in the Seventy first Regiment for the "Parmelee musket" will take place early next month. The entire regiment will parade in full dress to witness the contest.

The Executive Committee of the Society of the Army of the Potomac will hold a meeting at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on Wednesday next, for the purpose of making preparations for the annual reunion, to be held in that city on the 9th prox.

An association, composed of the surviving members of Hawkins' Zouaves, Ninth New-York Volunteers, is to be organized for the purpose of collecting records of their comrades who fell during the war.

A regimental Court Martial, consisting of Colonel J. D. Krebbel will be held in the Ninety-sixth Regiment on the 22d inst., for the trial of delinquents.

Major-General Woodward, commanding the Second Division, having been informed that many members of organizations to be mustered out in accordance with recent orders, desire to reënlist, announces that provision has been made for such reënlistment, and for crediting upon the full term of service required by law, such portion of the term as has already been served by each.

The field and staff officers of the Second Brigade will meet on the 23d inst. for instruction. All other meetings are countermanded.

A battalion drill was held in the Seventy-first Regiment armory on Friday last. Another takes place on the 16th inst., at the State Arsenal.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Twelfth Regiment met for drill and instruction on Monday evening last. Colonel John Ward was in command.

Wing drills will take place in the Ninety-sixth Regiment at the State Arsenal as follows: Right wing, Companies F, H, E, C and B, on Wednesday, March 9; left wing, Companies K, D, I, G and A, on Monday, March 14—both at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Executive Committee appointed for the purpose of organizing a cavalry association in the Society of the Army of the Potomac, give notice that a preliminary meeting for the purpose will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on the 8th proximo, at 2 o'clock. All officers and enlisted men who at any time served in the cavalry corps, and honorably discharged, or now in the military service of the United States, are cordially invited to be present and assist in organizing such a society.

A member of the Seventh Regiment and a journalist on the City Press has been expelled, ostensibly for neglect of duty, but really because he knew too much about company troubles.

The story that the Thirteenth Regiment were furnished mattresses when recently summoned for duty in a case of civic disturbance is untrue. The Twenty-third Regiment are not so clear on the record.

The social reception of National Guard officers by Major S. T. L. Beck and his amiable wife, given on Monday at their residence, No. 40 Bond-street, proved a very interesting affair.

Members of disbanded organizations have had their attention called to section 37 of the Military Code, as follows: "Whoever shall secrete, sell, dispose of, offer for sale, or in any manner pawn or pledge any uniform or equipments, the property of the people of this State, * * * shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the County Jail for not less than one nor more than two months, or by a fine of not more than one hundred nor less than fifty dollars."

The famous "Webster Guard," Company E, Twelfth Regiment, intend giving an exhibition drill at the State Arsenal on the 13th prox.

The uniform question is still being agitated in the Fourteenth Regiment. Hurry up, gentlemen, or it will be too late. Affairs in this command are understood to be progressing favorably.

The following resignations of Second Brigade staff officers are announced: Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Joachimsen, Judge Advocate; Major J. M. C. Frolich, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain H. F. Bauer, Quartermaster; Captain Carl Marquart, Commissary Subsistence.

Considerable difficulty is experienced in the Twelfth Regiment to secure a competent successor to Lieutenant-Colonel McAffee, though we should think the Board affords many good candidates.

A dramatic entertainment will be given by the members of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, on the 15th inst. "The Momentous Question" is the piece in rehearsal, and a full orchestra and quartet club has been secured.

The funeral of Leopold Von Gilza, late Colonel of the (De Kalb) Forty-first New-York Volunteers, took place on Thursday from his late residence, at No. 226 East Twenty-first-street. The Fifth Regiment, members of the Liederkranz, and many representatives of the German societies were present.

The New-York Schuetzen Corps gave their annual ball on Monday evening at Irving Hall. The dancing was agreeably interrupted by some excellent singing by a quartet club and full chorus.

Drum-Major Gardner G. Strube leaves the Twelfth Regiment and his champion corps to take charge of the Twenty-second Regiment Drum Corps, which he intends to reorganize. Major Strube is an authority on drum instruction, having prepared a text book for the regular and militia forces.

The movement looking towards the erection of an armory for the Third Brigade, on Reservoir-square, will probably prove successful. A meeting of the officers was held recently to push the matter forward.

The *Army & Navy Journal* says that "at a ball given last month by the drum corps of a Brooklyn regiment, the treasurer decamped with almost the entire proceeds collected from the sale of tickets, some $300. It is stated that he has gone to San Francisco, Cal., for further drumming."

A Man Killed by Unknown Persons—An Unwilling Witness.

A *post-mortem* examination [has been held] by Dr. Shine over the remains of [Louis Frick], the Castle Garden porter, whose death from injuries on the head has already been [announced]. The physician found a frightful wound on the right side of the head, and a fracture of the skull, extending from the eye to the [illegible]. These injuries could not possibly have been [sustained] by a fall, as was at first supposed, [illegible] [illegible] Coroner when he [illegible] denied having made such a statement, so the case is as much a mystery as ever. The inquest has been adjourned for a few days in order that the Police may make some investigations. The testimony of Mrs. Frick and Andrew Erdmann was taken relative to the statements of Schultz, who was not examined, as he is considered partially insane.

A MARKET FOR EQUINES.

The Way of All Horse Flesh—Scenes at the Second-avenue Market—Lively Sales and Sharp Practices.

Probably the busiest, liveliest and most interesting auction mart in all Gotham is the great horse market in Second-avenue, just beyond the depot of the Second-avenue Railroad, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, where every day, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the afternoon, is congregated a hetrogeneous mass of humanity of every nationality bent on speculation, sight seeing, or purchasing horses, while scattered throughout the throng the light-fingered gentry ply their trade among the unsophisticated Jersey or Long Island farmers with impunity, and frequently with encouraging results, as more than one unhappy farmer has experienced to his sorrow. Unlike other horse markets of the metropolis, this Second-avenue sales ground has no stables or convenience for feeding or boarding equines, all the business being carried on in the open air both Winter and Summer, rain or shine, and such is the celebrity it has gained throughout the country that dealers in blooded stock have been known to bring their animals from the Twenty-fourth-street market to these yards to effect a more speedy sale. As a general thing, however, the stock offered for sale at this yard is of a mixed nature. Cart horses, wagon and carriage horses, and occasionally an animal of superior pedigree, comprise the first-class, while broken down, hard-worked jades and "scrubs" for the most part make up the second and third classes. During business hours the scenes in the vicinity of the auctioneer's stand, which is located at the farther extremity of the yard, is of the most enlivening nature, the yells and oaths of the excited crowd as the auctioneer "knocks down" a good looking cheap stallion, forcibly reminding the spectator of the scenes in and around Wall-street on the ever-to-be-remembered "black Friday." The stand itself is a small wooden booth with room barely sufficient to accommodate the auctioneer and his book-keeper. Perched in this little pen the disposer of horse-flesh wields his tongue like a magpie from morning till night, and the effect of his "chin music" is manifest as horse after horse is lead off, the happy owner producing his well-filled pocket-book and promptly paying the auctioneer's fees, which consists of twenty-five cents for every horse placed udder the hammer and sold—and a further commission of ten per cent. on the full amount of his sale. His usual style of beginning a sale is about as follows, which repeated over and over again with praises of the horse until the sale is effected or the horse withdrawn to make room for another, sounds rather monotonous: "Here he is, gintlemen, he's good, kind and true, warranted to be perfectly sound and won't kick. Why bless yer souls, an old 'oman could drive him jest like a blessed little lamb; that hoss wouldn't do a mean trick for the whole world; jest look at him 'agin. Trot up, Bill, and let 'em all see his good points. Now, there—who wouldn't part with his last Sunday-go-to-meeting shirt to own such a animal as that. I declare if he was mine I wouldn't part with him for half the money in New-York. Its a downright shame to let a hoss go so cheap," &c. And so the glib talker manages to effect a sale. A day's sale averages from one hundred to one hundred and fifty horses which bring on an average from $20 to $100 each, thus netting the auctioneer a comfortable little sum for his arduous task.

The *habitués* of the yard, as before stated, are speculators, spectators and owners of horses to be disposed of, as well as a sprinkling of thieves and confidence men who are on the lookout for "verdant greens," and last, but not least, the "jockeys" who gain a livelihood by their sharpness in showing off the fine points of the animals under their charge. Their work is unceasing. The yard being crowded constantly with men from all parts of the City to look out for a cheap bargain, these Jehus, in the saddle or on the box, make things lively by their "Whoa's" and "Gee ups," and unless one is used to their style of driving around the yard he had better give them plenty of searoom, as they are very reckless in their movements.

TRICKS OF TRADE.

One jockey has been known to have his horse before the auctioneer no less than five different times in one day in different rigs—first in the saddle, then to a gig, then to a buggy, cart, and lastly hitched with another horse to a wagon before his sale was accomplished, the horse actually having been purchased by a man who had examined him thoroughly on his first presentation and rejected him as worthless. When the gentleman afterwards found out the cheat he was completely wild with rage, but the jockey had the money in his pocket and could not be found. It requires a person well versed in the ills and diseases to which horse flesh is heir to visit this yard for making purchases of sound working animals, as a great majority brought up for sale are comparatively worthless, notwithstanding the fact that every day there are splendid specimens of horseflesh sold at great sacrifice. The keeper of the yards, and the auctioneer as a natural consequence, are not to blame for the bad animals sold; they get their fees, and it is to the purchaser that the loss falls. Every day of sale hundreds of horses are offered up at the stand by individuals whose pecuniary circumstances are embarrassing, and on an average they secure about two-thirds of the value of their horses. The different street railway companies send most of their wornout, spavined horses to this market to be disposed of after they prove unable to bear the brunt of the battle, and as there are plenty of hucksters on hand looking out for a cheap bargain with a small supply of cash, the maimed old "railroaders" go from bad to worse, and finally end their days by dragging a peddler's wagon or a rag cart.

Mr. Bergh, as the humane head of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in view of the many transgressions against the laws of the organization going on in these yards, as well as others in the City, has stationed one of his most expert and indefatigable detectives, Mr. John Hudson, there to arrest all parties with diseased horses, offering them for sale, and not a day passes but several offenders are taken in custody. When caught at the auctioneer's stand with a wind-broken or spavined horse, the proprietor is "nabbed" instantly, the horse taken to the veterinary college of the Society, in Lexington-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-streets, and if it is found possible to effect a cure the horse is kept there under treatment until sufficiently strong to resume work, when it is again turned over to its owner, who is required to pay a small sum for its maintenance and doctoring; but if, after an examination, the animal is found to be incurable, it is turned over to the tender mercies of the offal contractors, whose depot is located at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street and the North River, where it is knocked in the head, skinned, boiled up and rendered, and the fat from the carcass made up into fancy French pomatum! Such is the last sad end of man's most faithful friend among the brute creation.

The proprietor of the yards is Mr. Frederick W. Buckley, who has been in charge of the auction mart since 1867. He is a gentleman well known throughout the country as an expert in horseflesh, and his word amongst dealers in stock is considered "law." Previous to his purchasing the grounds now occupied by the market, he owned stables for the sale of horses in Lexington-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Twenty-fourth-street, and several other localities in the centre of the Metropolis, but the rapid tendency of the population to extend "up town" necessitated a change as the trade advanced Harlemwards. His charges are ten cents for each and every horse on entering the grounds for the purpose of being placed under the hammer, and from this source he derives his profits. He has probably "looked more horses in the face" than any other individual on Manhattan Island, and he can tell you the different points of a "critter" the moment his eyes rest upon him. For an out-door market, bustle, confusion and business, it is hard to find an equal to this in a day's travel throughout the City.

Visit of Philadelphia Officials to the Mayor.

Yesterday the deputation of the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, with the Chief of Police of that city and other gentlemen, paid a visit to Mayor Hall. His Honor received them in the Governor's Room, and expressed the pleasure he felt in making the acquaintance of gentlemen who had been specially recommended to his consideration by his esteemed friend, Mayor Fox, and trusted that they had enjoyed their visit to the Empire City. They assured the Mayor that they had [illegible] gratification at having [illegible] with the many [illegible] introduced in [illegible].

THE DECKER BOILER EXPLOSION.

Conclusion of the Investigation—Additional Testimony by Experts—Mr. Chapman, the Owner, Censured by the Jury.

Coroner Flynn yesterday concluded his investigation in the case of George Hussey and Wm. S. Wright, who were killed by the explosion of a boiler in Decker & Bros'. factory, in Thirty-third-street, on the 14th ult.

Professor Norman Wiard testified that he had examined the exploded boiler since the accident, as he was giving exclusive attention to the question of boiler explosions and their causes. He considered the cause of the explosion to be unequal expansion. When the engineer left the boiler at the dinner hour he had permitted the furnace door to remain open, thereby causing an unequal expansion of the boiler shell and crown sheet. Witness found indications of overheating as the iron had scaled, and the boiler was unusually full of scale, thereby showing that the engineer was at fault in not clearing it regularly. The engineer was not to blame in misjudging the quantity of hot water in the boiler, as he took the steam gauges as indicators. These gauges are simply measures of bulk, and hot water was very uneven and uncertain in its indications. Witness explained the principle of unequal expansion to the jury by stating that they had probably frequently noticed that a tumbler could be constantly and safely used with cold water. When hot water was, however, poured into the tumbler it would fly to pieces. This was explained by the fact that a portion of the glass was suddenly heated while the surrounding portions remained cold, hence the fracture.

Charles A. Emory, Consulting Engineer, was recalled, and testified that he had recently reëxamined the boiler, and had changed his opinion relative to the cause of the explosion; he had thought that insufficient water was the trouble, but since the last examination he had discovered that when the boiler had been patched several of the bolt heads, holding the crown sheet to the crown bar, had been removed; this caused the crown sheet to be overstrained for a space of fifteen inches, as it had no support from the stay bars, and it was torn from the tube sheet; the boiler was in an explosive condition ever since the patches had been put on; in the opinion of the witness the cutting off of the stay-bolt heads, passing through the crown bar, permitted that part of the sheet to bulge down, and it must have broken by the strain on the flange of the tube sheet, which was evidently nearly equal to the tensile condition of the iron.

The case was then given to the jury, who rendered a verdict of accidental death, in accordance with the fact, adding that they censured Mr. Chapman, the owner of the boiler, for his culpable negligence in having such a badly-constructed and defective boiler on his premises.

A School of Practical Horticulture—Its Plans and Purposes.

Miss Emma Marwedel, a German lady, born at Muenden, Hanover, is now in this City, and is actively employed in arranging the preliminaries for the opening of a horticultural school for women, at Brentwood, L. I. This school is intended to be self-supporting, and in addition to the study of horticulture, both practical and theoretical, it will embrace a sound industrial education in all the branches of housewifery, such as the care and manufacture of dairy produce, plain needle work, domestic cookery, the duties of the laundry, and the rearing and fattening of poultry. So entirely is Miss Marwedel impressed with the great need that there is for such establishments through the length and breadth of this great country, that she also purposes receiving into her educational classes ladies who may wish to acquire knowledge therein, in order to go forth on like missions in distant sections of the United States. There will be no hired help on the grounds or in the house, to fill up the vacancies that the carrying out of this rule will cause. Miss Marwedel also intends to receive accredited male pupils, lads from fourteen years to eighteen years. These boys will share alike with the female pupils all the home advantages of the establishment, and they will be carefully instructed in their out-of-door occupations. The out-door employments will comprise fruit, flower and vegetable gardening, the culture of the grape, and the raising of just so much farm crops as will be required for the domestic uses of the establishment. Diplomas will be awarded after a strict examination of the pupils by competent judges. It is thought that from two to three years will be a sufficient length of time to enable students to acquire the necessary information. As a large part of the revenues of the school will arise from the sale of flowers, the pupils will be carefully instructed in arranging them into bouquets, wreaths and garlands, as well as in packing rooted plants for distant transit. The pupils will be required to pay an admission fee of $10, after which instruction will be free, and their work will be regarded as an equivalent for their board and lodging. As soon as the establishment is in good working order, if the funds admit of so doing, it is intended to divide the profits into premiums for distribution among the pupils. These premiums will be contended for at yearly examinations, and will be placed on as liberal a scale as it is possible.

Cases Before the Special Sessions.

Justices Hogan, Scott and McQuade heard thirty-two cases in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, besides attending to some other criminal business. Among the number was one in which one Kline was charged with stealing sixty-one French newspapers from the American News Company. It was alleged that the papers were found in his possession by a private watchman. He claimed that he purchased them from a man in Frankfort-street. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Notice of appeal in his case was subsequently given by Mr. Boyce, his counsel.

A German woman, named Halloheilan, residing at No. 428 Eighth-avenue, was accused of having stolen $14 from Catharine Callahan, who was working as her servant at the time of the alleged larceny. The complainant said that she saw the defendant enter her room at night and take the money from her dress. The accused was discharged, there being some doubts about her guilt. David Henderson and Alexander Thayer, guilty of stealing clothing from Browning & Co., of Broadway, while in the latters employ as clerks, and of selling the property to Earnest Smith, were remanded for sentence. Smith was discharged.

Two Fast Boys of the Period—Embezzlement and Theft by Youths.

Arthur Lewis and Frank Green, aged 16 and 18 years respectively, were taken before Commissioner Shields yesterday on a criminal charge. The accused, who belonged to highly respectable families residing in Second-place, Brooklyn, were alleged to have embezzled numerous money letters addressed to Billings Brothers, of No. 101 Water-street, by whom one of the boys was employed. The letters were first obtained from the box of the firm at the Post Office on a regular order, after which the contents were abstracted. Both youths are mentioned as having stolen $500 worth of jewelry from their parents for the purpose of procuring money to take them to the Edwards-Collyer prize fight. The property was disposed of for a much less sum than it was really worth. Subsequently the boys went to New-London, but did not awake at their hotel in time to attend the fight. On their return to this City they stopped at a bank at the corner of Canal-street and the Bowery, and endeavored to exchange a check for $400, alleged to have been stolen by one of them, for cash. They were then arrested on suspicion, and during the investigation which followed, the facts in regard to their reported letter embezzlement were ascertained.

Green procured bail yesterday and was discharged until to-morrow, when he will appear for examination. His companion was desirous of having his own father become his bail, but the latter declined to intercede for him, saying it was better that he should be punished for his misdeeds. Young Lewis afterwards visited his mother in company with a Government officer, in the hope that she might volunteer to give bonds for his appearance.

Captain Peabody's Case—Breaking a Sailor's Nose with a Belaying Pin.

Samuel Withey, the latest complainant against Captain Peabody, of the packet ship *Neptune*, gave testimony before Commissioner Shields yesterday in regard to the cruel acts alleged in his charge. He said that he shipped as one of the crew of the *Neptune*, and that he was struck by the Captain after being fifteen days out at sea. The act took place in the presence of Brady, the first mate, who was ordered to hold a light, which he carried up to his (Withey's) face. He was hit with a wooden belaying pin, which broke his nose. Wm. Carter, another sailor, corroborated Withey's statements. The examination was then adjourned until Monday.

Sharp Treatment of a Thief.

A criminal, named William Miller, was arraigned before Recorder Hackett yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny. He was charged with having stolen two horses and a wagon, of the value of $850, the property of a carman named George B. Dean, together with two cases of silks worth $5,000, belonging to B. Z. Cohen & Co. He found the wagon and horses standing in the street on the 2d of February, and drove away with them, being abetted in the theft by some consideration. He pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for five years. One of his accomplices will be tried this week.

Movements of Mr. Seward.

Mr. Seward was again besieged by numerous callers, including many personal friends, at the Astor House yesterday. In the afternoon he drove out with his son, and in the evening he dined at the residence of Colonel [illegible] A. Conkling, in West Tenth-street, where a distinguished company was assembled to meet him. To-morrow he will attend a reception of the Common Council in the Board of Aldermen.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '81, r.	[illegible]
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	[illegible]
10,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40 c.	[illegible]
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	[illegible]
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	[illegible]
10,000	do.......b3	110⅞
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	110⅛
120,000	U.S.5-20 C., '67	110⅛
62,000	do.........c	110⅛
14,500	U.S.5-20 C., '65	112¾
1,500	do..........	111⅛
54,500	U.S. 5-20 C., '65 new..........	109⅝
102,000	do.........c	109⅝
24,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	109⅞
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c.	56¼
10,000	do...bet. call	56¼
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	45½
40,000	do........	45¼
5,000	do........	45⅞
4,000	Va. St. 6s, x. c...	70
18,000	do........	71
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s....	46
11,000	do........	45¼
17,000	N. C. St. 6s., n.	21¾
5000	do........	21½
15,000	do........	21
5000	do........b30	21½
2,000	La. 6s. Lev. Bds.	72½
10,000	do........	73
5,000	do........	73¼
1,000	N.Y.St.7s, '70...	110
1,000	N.Y.St.B.L.B...	109
2,000	B'klyn 6s, W.L.	93
1,000	do........	92⅞
3,000	N.Y.Cen. 6s, '83	91
1,000	Erie 2d M., '79..	90¾
3,000	Erie 3d M.......	89½
2,000	M. So. S.F. Bds.	100
7,000	Cen. P. Gold Bs	94½
7,000	Union Pac. 1st..	82¼
10,000	C. & N.W. Con. Con'ble Bds...	90
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s........	97⅛
1,000	do........	97⅛
9,000	do..bet. call	98
1,000	Q. & Tol. 1st M.	83
5,000	N. J. Cen. N.B.	99
500	Alt. & T. H. Inc	75¼
5,000	O. & M. Con. Bds........	88
5,000	Tol. & W. Con. Convert. Bds.	78
4,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st M. bds........	85
15,000	M. & St. P. 1st	94
3,000	M. & S.P. 8s, 1st	104
3,000	M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv..........	90½
1,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M........	80½
5,000	do........	81
10,000	do........	80⅞
10,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st, West. Div....	78½
4,000	N. Y. & N. H. 6s Bds........	102
[illegible]	N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do...bet. call	[illegible]
[illegible]	do........	[illegible]
[illegible]	do........	[illegible]
[illegible]	Chi., St. L. & Jack'nville 1st	90½
4,000	Am. D. & Imp. Co. 7s........	94
35	Merch. Ex. Bank	105
10	Cent. Nat. Bank.	111½
10	Bk. of Commerce.	122½
10	Bk. St. of N. Y...	105½
5	D. & H. Canal...	117
200	Canton Co......	61⅛
100	do........	61
100	Quicksilver	11⅛
200	Mariposa Pf. b. c.	19
700	Pac. Mail.......	37⅛
100	do..bet. call.	37⅛
50	Adams Ex........	60¼
130	A. M. U. Ex......	37⅛
5	do........	37⅛
200	U. S. Ex. Co......	50
100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	95⅝
10,000	Hud. R. Scrip.	95
100	Lake S. & M. S. b10........	87⅛
300	do........b3	87⅛
100	Erie R.R. bet. call	25⅛
63	Erie Pref.	43
100	Harlem.........	145¼
100	Reading.........	97⅛
10	Mich. Central...	121
175	Chic. & N. W....	73⅛
1200	do........	73¾
800	do..bet. call.	73¾
200	do........	73½
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf. s60	88
700	do........	88¾
100	do...bet. call	88⅛
900	N. J. Central....	103
100	do........b60	103¼
10	Chi. & R. I.......	120
210	do........	120⅛
100	Mil. & St. P......	63⅛
120	do........	63⅛
32	do........	63
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf..	76⅛
200	do........	76⅛
100	Tol., W. & W......	44⅛
10	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.........	92⅛
15	do........	92⅛
100	Chic. & Alt........	114
100	Alt. & T. H....s30	35⅛
500	Ohio & Miss......	30½
100	St. Louis & I.M.R.	43½
5	Del., L. & W. R..	104
300	Bos., H. & E......	7
6	N. Y. & N. H. R..	143
100	New Jersey R....	118
100	H. & St. J.......	107½
261	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	107
200	do........	107½
200	Col., C. & I. Cen..	19⅞

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$1,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C. c	115	$62,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110
24,000	do........	115⅛	6,000	do.......s3	110
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62.	111⅜	40,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65 n	109⅝
25,000	do........	111⅜	10,000	do.......b3	109⅝
20,000	U. S. 6s, Cur....	110⅞	20,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$11,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x. c. bet. call....	58⅝	$15,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs.	93⅜
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	45⅛	100	Pacific M..bet. c.	38⅜
30,000	do........	45⅛	250	do........	38⅛
15,000	Va St. 6s, ex c.	72	300	Wells-Fargo Ex.	21⅛
1,000	Vir. St. 6s, new.	69⅛	300	Adams Ex. bet. c.	60⅜
22,000	do........	70	700	Citizens' Gas....	162
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s..	45½	100	N.Y.Cen. & H. R.	95⅜
5,000	do........	45⅛	200	do...bet. call	95⅛
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s. n.	21⅛	100	do........	95⅛
25,000	do........	21¼	200	Harlem R.......	146
2,700	La. State 6s. n.	70	200	L. S. & M. S. R. bet. call......	87⅛
1,000	Mo. St. 6s........	93¼	100	do........	87⅛
1,000	Erie 4th M.......	85⅛	300	do........	87⅛
9,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M........	81	400	Chic. & N. W....	73⅛
25,000	C. & N. W. Con. conv. bs......	90	500	do........	73⅛
3,000	St. L. & Iron M. 1st........	85	100	do...bet. call	73⅛
1,000	Chi., St. L. & Jack'nville 1st	91	200	Clev. & Pitts.....	98
200	Quick. M........	11⅛	100	Chi. & R. I.......	120⅛
100	W. U. Tel........	34	100	Mil. & St. P. b. c.	63⅜
250	Mar. Pf. bet. call.	18	200	Ohio & Miss. Pf...	71
5	A. M. U. Ex........	37⅛	100	H. & St. Jos. R. Pf	107
			60	Morris & Essex..	88¾
			100	Bos., H. & Erie B	6¾

SATURDAY, March 5—P. M.

The sales of Gold ranged between 114@113½@113⅝ as compared with 113⅝@112⅝@113½@114 on Friday. The fluctuations were less frequent and not so wide. The Foreign Exchanges were partially higher on a better demand. The leading Bankers advanced their rates at one time to 108⅝ on London, but most of them fell back to 108½ ₱ cent. on actual sales. In the Public Funds there was a less bearish feeling and the 5-20s of 1867 sold at 110⅛@109⅞@110¼ ₱ cent., and the 1865s, January and July, at 109⅝@109⅞ ₱ cent. The 1862 coupons were 111⅜@112 and the long 6 ₱ cents of 1881, 115 ₱ cent., the market closing with a steady feeling. Money was 5@6 ₱ cent. on call loan, with exceptions at 4 ₱ cent., and for carrying over Gold balances 2@3 ₱ cent. per annum. Merchant paper 6@7 ₱ cent. The Banks show a pretty easy and steady movement through the week. They gain $1,945,398 on the general line of Deposits, of which $204,204 is in Gold and $294,109 in Greenbacks. The Loans and Discounts are $148,570 higher than last Monday. The Treasury Office received for Customs $2,700,791, and paid out $1,246,165 for Gold Interest.

The Stock Exchange again exhibited a good degree of firmness on the State Bonds and the Railway Stocks, and speculation in the latter appeared more independent of the course of Gold than earlier in the week, particularly on several of the Western Roads, such as Northwest, Lake Shore and Rock Island. There was a pretty large business done, and the contest against the market by the bearish interest was but partially relaxed. Many of these operators are strong in means and quite confident in their position, while the *Bull* operators seem equally sure of a Spring rise in Stocks.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. Virginia Old Bonds ran up to 71 ₱ cent., and closed with sales at 70 ₱ cent.:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MARCH 5.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108	107½
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½	112
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅛	110¼
American Gold Coin	113⅝	113⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108½
New Bonds of Tennessee	45½	45⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	95⅝	95⅝
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Cert'fs	93⅜	93⅜
Reading Railroad	97⅛	97¼
Chicago and Rock Island	120	120
Northwestern Common	73⅛	73¼
Northwestern Preferred	88⅛	88⅜
Pacific Mail Company	37⅝	38½
St. Paul Preferred	75⅛	76½
St. Paul Common	62⅞	63⅛
Lake Shore	87⅛	87¼
Erie	25	25½
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅝	30¼
New-Jersey Central	102⅞	103½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	114⅜	5-20 reg., '67	109⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	115	5-20 coup., '67	110⅛
5-20 coup., '62	111⅜	5-20 coup., '68	110⅜
5-20 coup., '64	110⅜	10-40 registered	106¾
5-20 coup., '65	111	10-40 coupon	107⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	109⅜	6s Currency	110⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	56⅛	Connecticut 6s	100
Tennessee 6s, n. b.	45⅛	Rhode Island 6s	99⅛
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	70⅛	Alabama 5s	65
Virginia 6s, n. b.	68⅛	Alabama 8s	94
Georgia 6s	85	Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1875	102
Georgia 7s, n. b.	92	Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	102
North Carolina 6s	45⅛	Illinois Canal b., 1870	100
North Carolina 6s, n. b.	20⅛	Illinois coup. 6s, 1877	100
South Carolina 6s	86	Illinois coup. 6s, 1879	100
South Carolina, n. b.	79	Illinois War Loan	100
S. Car., Apl. and Oct.	83⅛	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1878	95
Missouri 6s	93⅜	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1883	95
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss.	93	Michigan 7 ₱ c., 1878	95
Louisiana 6s	73	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	109
Louisiana, n. b.	67	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L.	109
Louisiana 6s, Levee b.	73	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., 1870	110
Louisiana 8s, Levee b.	73	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., 1878	105
California 7s	110	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., 1874	105

And the following for the Railway Mortgages;

N. Y. Central 6s, 1883	90½	Quin. & Tol. 1 M., '90	83
N. Y. Central 6s, 1887	89⅜	Galena & Chic. 2d M.	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Chic., R. I. 1st M.	109
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88	Chic., R. I. & Pacific	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Morris & Essex 1st M.	104
Erie 1st Mort., Ext.	100	Morris & Essex 2d M.	95
Erie 1st, indorsed	100	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	100
Erie 7s, 2d, ind., '79	90¾	N. J. Central 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 4th, ind., '80	85	N. J. Central 2d M.	102
Erie 7s, 5th, ind., '88	80	N. J. Cen. new bonds	98⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	89½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	105⅝
Harlem, 1st Mort.	100	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	96
Mich. Cen. 1 M. 8s, '82	118	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	93
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct., 2d M.	96	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d M.	90½
M. S. & N. I. S. F., 7 ₱ c.	100⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	75
Pac. R. 7s, guar. Mo.	95	Chic. & Alton 1st M.	102
Central Pac. Bonds	94⅛	Chic. & Alton Income	90⅛
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	82⅛	Atlan. & Gt. W. 1st M.	25
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '70	105	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	96
Alt. & T. H. 1st Mort.	95	Ohio & Miss. Consol'd	82
Alt. & T. H. 2d M., pf.	80⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	95
Alt. & T. H. 2d M., in.	76	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	90
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]	St. L. & Iron M. Bds.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tol. & W. 1st M., ext.	92	Ch. & Gt. East. 1st M.	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 2d Mort.	83	Col., Ch. & Ind. 1st M.	81
Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds.	78	Col., Ch. & Ind. 2d M.	[illegible]
Tol. & W. & c.c., S.F.	78	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	100
Gt. West'n 1st M., '88	105	Tol., P. & War., E. D.	80
Gt. West'n 2d M., '93	84	Tol., P. & War., W. D.	79½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	137	Hanover	[illegible]
Manhattan	141	Irving	[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Exchange	11[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of N. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 5.

General balance yesterday	$[illegible],941 31
Gold receipts	467,805 00
Gold payments	2,366,090 77
Gold balance	74,334,388 42
Currency receipts	782,860 04
Currency payments	568,193 54
Currency balance	4,217,341 03
General balance	80,494,338 90
Customs	198,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	2,185,840 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, MARCH 5.

Telegraphed to Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100	100½
City 6s, new	100⅝	100½
Camden and Amboy	115½	115⅝
Pennsylvania Central	57	57⅛
Reading	97⅛	97¼
Lehigh Valley	54⅛	54½
Catawissa Preferred	34½	35
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅝	27¾
Northern Central	48¼	48½
Lehigh Navigation	31¼	31½
Lehigh Gold Loan	90⅛	90¼

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York from foreign ports, for the week ending March 4, 1870, was $4,257,212.

The earnings of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad for the years ending Nov. 30, 1868 and 1869, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were:

	1868.	1869.
From passengers	$173,497 36	$201,984 35
From freight	269,005 40	281,870 88
From Cheshire Railroad Co.	42,000 00	51,000 00
From United States mails	6,000 00	14,265 27
From expresses	9,400 00	10,600 00
From rents	5,589 72	6,125 65
From tolls (Northfield Bridge)	932 63	897 60
From miscellaneous	672 06	785 15
Total	$508,097 17	$567,568 32
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of road	$69,554 74	$99,821 55
Repairs of buildings	10,631 26	7,699 44
Repairs of locomotives	43,434 04	69,967 73
Repairs of cars	43,150 23	89,173 29
Repairs of bridges	5,455 63	6,844 06
Repairs of tools	1,060 83	5,582 03
Passenger department	41,514 86	49,203 07
Freight department	40,447 70	46,512 84
Switch, watchmen, &c.	8,223 91	9,746 52
Fuel	37,829 36	43,196 15
Oil and waste	3,907 93	7,648 03
Renewals of iron	35,411 06	76,506 19
Rent to Connecticut River Railroad Company	1,500 00	1,500 00
Loss and damage	1,830 58	7,554 55
Taxes and insurance	5,563 25	5,887 73
Salaries	8,841 66	9,050 00
United States tax	4,297 97	5,488 27
State tax	15,753 19	19,209 04
Rent of Troy and Greenfield Railroad	15,000 00	28,750 00
All other expenses	15,528 70	17,040 08
	$409,016 90	$606,333 57
Earnings less expenses	$99,080 27	
Excess of expenses		$38,765 25
Interest paid on debt of Comp'y		39 670 13
Total deficit		$78,435 38

The earnings of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad were $616,340 98; and of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, $51,227 39—total, as above, $567,568 32, an increase over the previous year of $59,471 15.

The indebtedness of the Company, as will appear by reference to the annexed statement, on the 30th of November, 1869, was $875,629 81; and the assets, (not including fuel, oil, waste and stock materials on hand,) $167,345 55—showing a balance of indebtedness of $708,284 26.

The Company have 15 locomotives, 16 passenger, 10 baggage, mail, express and smoking, and 220 eight-wheel freight cars.

TREASURER'S TRIAL BALANCE.

Construction of main road	$2,991,723 28
Construction of Greenfield branch	245,570 09
Equipment, engines and cars	225,650 20
Oil and waste	1,736 07
Fuel	15,098 25
Stock materials	61,123 47
Balance due from agents, connecting roads, for carrying mails, &c.	27,442 28
Loans on interest	36,500 00
Cash and cash funds	28,416 10
Sinking fund	28,0 0 00
Vermont and Massachusetts railroad bonds, (2,500)	1,622 56
Buildings and furniture at Hoosac Tunnel	17,166 35
Real estate in Fitchburg	28,198 26
Turner's Falls branch	121,822 77
Total	$3,833,069 62
Capital stock, (28,600 shares)	$2,860,000 00
Mortgage bonds, due July 1, 1883	550,000 00
Convertible bonds, due July 1, 1879	174,500 00
Bond certificates	140 00
Notes payable	108,299 80
B. N. Farren on account Turner's Falls branch	12,287 66
Unpaid bills, (paid in December)	27,195 85
Balance of road income to Nov. 30, 1869	97,439 81
Dividends unpaid	3,206 50
Total	$3,833,069 62

President—Daniel S. Richardson; Directors—Daniel S. Richardson, William H. Hill, James A. Dupee, Francis Goodhue, George F. Gay; Treasurer—Franklin N. Poor; Superintendent—Otis T. Ruggles.

The National Liquidating Process.

From the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, March 5.

The March schedule of the public debt suggests some very gratifying comparisons with that of a year ago, when the present Administration commenced, and exhibits, in a striking degree, the financial strength of this country and its ability to bear the stupendous strain incident to the reform of the currency and the redeeming of a large amount of the public debt. Whether these two delicate operations should be attempted together, and whether either or both of them have not been pushed too far, we shall not here discuss. It is sufficient to note what has been done.

The first point of interest is in the balance in the Treasury, where a new item appears which was absent a year ago. We refer to the bonds held for the Sinking Fund and for the Special Fund, to be disposed of by Congress. The former aggregate is $27,876,529, and the latter is $72,782,768, the two together giving a total of $100,000,000. These bonds are the property of the Government, and will be disposed of as Congress shall decide. For the present, however, they diminish the sum of the public debt by $100,000,000, and offer a good example for us to follow in future years. The question has been raised whether the Treasury has not paid too high a price for the major part of these bonds. But to this the answer is that, computed in gold, the price of bonds, when at 123 in currency, was relatively lower than to-day, because of the reduced premium. It is somewhat remarkable that in the various funding bills which have been offered to Congress no attempt has been made to decide as to the disposition of the bonds which are held subject to the order of Congress. This is one of the subjects which will require attention during the current session. For ourselves we have assumed that the paying off since August, 1865, of over two hundred and fifty millions of the public debt relieved the Treasury from all obligation under the one per cent. sinking fund arrangement of 1862. Still, apart from "obligation," if the debt can be redeemed, without sacrificing any superior claims, it is, of course, the wiser policy to do so. In connection with this question of paying off the debt, however, it is to be observed that the Pacific Railroad bonds have been increased from fifty-four millions a year ago, to over sixty-four millions now.

Another important change in the debt is in the three per cent. certificates, which have been reduced $12,500,000. These demand obligations of the Treasury have always been regarded with considerable disquietude in times of crisis. At present they amount to $45,550,000, against which the Treasury has authority under the law of July 11, 1862, to issue in case of need $50,000,000 of greenbacks in addition to the outstanding aggregate. This prudential permission is to protect the Treasury in case the certificates should pour in for redemption so fast as to surpass the ability of the Government to redeem them from its balance on hand. The danger is thus averted of the Treasury being unable to meet its demand engagements. Still this contingency is avoided at the risk of inflating the currency, and of thus bringing on the country the evils which at so great a sacrifice we have probably escaped.

The general conclusion, then, from the whole statement is that the national debt has, during the year, not only been reduced in amount, but that it is now in a more compact and less dangerous shape in regard to the demand liabilities. Turning to the changes which have been effected during the month, there is little demanding special notice. The most important fact is that the Secretary has been able to reduce the debt $6,000,000, which is more than was anticipated; and that, for the first time in several months, he has ceased to add to the volume of the fractional currency.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE LAW GIVING ADDITIONAL PAY TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE.

The United States vs. *Lewis Merrill.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—The defendant brought suit below for three months' pay as Colonel of the Second Regiment Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, which Congress voted to all officers of volunteers in commission below the rank of Brigadier-General at the date of the passage of the act, March 3, 1865. Merrill was at the same time an officer in the regular army of the United States; and the question arose: Is an officer in the volunteer forces, who held a commission also in the regular army, but who in other respects supplies all the requirements and conditions of the law, entitled to the three months' pay? The Court of Claims found that he was discharged the volunteer service and resumed his duties and rank in the regular army, and therefore gave judgment in his favor for the sum claimed. The Government appealed, contending that a true construction of the law requires a discharge from the military service of the United States before the claim can be allowed, and not merely from the volunteer service; and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] volunteer officer [illegible] no [illegible] to civil life. The provision [illegible] officers of volunteers leaving the military [illegible] for no other officers. Chapman & Mosher for [illegible]; Attorney-General Hoar for the Government.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—[illegible]ERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

SENTENCES.

The United States vs. *Charles Brown and [illegible] Miller.*—These defendants, who pleaded guilty [to an] indictment for larceny at a military post, (West [illegible]) were each sentenced to imprisonment for one [year in] the Albany Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of [illegible].

The United States vs. *Lewis Murray.*—This defendant, who pleaded guilty to an indictment for [illegible] ing a letter from the Post Office, was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for ten years in Sing Sing Prison.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—[illegible].

LIABILITY OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Before Presiding Judge Barbour, and Judge [illegible].

Lizzie A. Sunderland, Respondent, *vs.* Alexander F. Wescott, Appellant; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Freedman, J.—The Court holds in this case, that the conditions on the receipt of an express company in relation to their responsibility for loss, do not constitute a contract with the shipper, and are merely an offer of terms of contract, and not binding on the shipper unless made the subject of a special contract. Also, that a delivery on the dock of a boat without placing it in the special charge of any of the officers of the boat, was not a delivery according to contract.

Peter C. Anthony *vs.* Asher D. Atkinson; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Monell, J.

Before Judges Monell, Freedman and Spencer.

HUSBAND AND WIFE AS WITNESS IN A CIVIL ACTION BETWEEN THEM.

Louisa C. Southwick *vs.* George W. Southwick; Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Spencer, J.—The Court decides in this case that, in a civil action between husband and wife, either can be examined as a witness against the other, under the provisions of the Code. Also that no written order or request or direction from a wife to her husband to expend moneys, which are the separate property of the wife, in payment of her bills, is required. A verbal order is sufficient for such purpose. The cause had been referred to Joseph Mix, Esq., as referee, who admitted the testimony of the husband, under exception of opposing counsel. On this point appeal was taken to the General Term, by whom the decision of the referee has been sustained.

Thomas F. Youngs *vs.* George L. Kent; order and judgment affirmed. Opinion by Jones, J.

PRACTICE.

Henry M. Field *vs.* James Stewart et al.; appeal dismissed with costs. Opinion by Freedman, J.—The Court decides in this case that a motion at Special Term by the defendant to compel the plaintiff to make his complaint more definite and certain, to state two causes of action alleged to be contained in one Court separately, and to number the name, and to strike out irreleviant and redundant matter therefrom," is a motion, the granting or denying of which is within the discretion of the Judge, and, therefore, any order made therein is not appealable.

EXAMINATION BEFORE TRIAL.

The Central National Bank of the City of New-York *vs.* George D. Arthur; order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Monel, J.—The Court decides in this case that a party being examined before trial at the instance of the opposite party, is bound to produce books for inspection if called upon so to do by the opposite party, in response to a subpœna *duces tecum*, the same as on a trial before the Court; and that the witness is liable to be punished for contempt by refusing to produce his books.

Reuben W. Van Pelt *vs.* John M. Otter; judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Monell, J.

Eigsto P. Fabin *vs.* Martin Kalbfleish; judgment reversed, and order of reference vacated. New trial ordered, with cost to the appellants to abide event, unless $508 be deposited. If deposited, judgment as modified affirmed with costs. Opinion by Jones, J.

Before Judges Monell, Jones and Spencer.

Emil Sass *vs.* Charles F. Wetmore; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Monell, J.

Adolphus Nauman *vs.* Josiah Caldwell; judgment affirmed. Opinions by Jones and Spencer, JJ.

Thomas Lambert *vs.* Abbey M. Leland; judgment modified in the respect stated in opinion of Jones, J. A modified judgment affirmed. Opinion by Monell, J., modifying the judgment in another respect.

THE MARCH TERM OF THE LAW COURTS.

The first Monday of the month in the law Courts is always a busy day. When we consider the fact that in the Civil Courts alone there are some nine hundred jurors summoned for duty at the commencement of each term, and then the thousand jurors which are sometimes called upon to do duty in the Courts of criminal jurisdiction, we cannot be surprised that once in a long time an effort should be made by a good law abiding citizen to get released from jury duty. As the law now stands a juror is asked—often compelled—to do the most disagreeable labors, and perform the most thankless tasks, and after sitting on a case for one, two, and three days, the verdict comes in. The jurors are then insulted by the proffer of twelve cents each. Such is the law, but all men who act as jurors in civil cases cannot understand that the twelve cents is an equivalent for the days and nights spent in the trial of a case. Shall we have a change?

In the Supreme Court Circuit, Part I., and Oyer and Terminer, which this month is to be held by Judge Cardozo, one hundred jurors have been summoned. So far as is known at present, there will be no prominent criminal cases brought before this Oyer and Terminer, for the reason that the District-Attorney will be very much occupied in trying important cases in the Court of General Sessions.

Judge Brady will hold the Circuit, Part II. The Court each day will commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Judge Ingraham will hold the Chambers of the Supreme Court during the month, and up to and including the Saturday preceding the first Monday in April.

The other branch of the Supreme Court—[illegible] Term—will be held by the fourth Judge.

In the Superior Court Justices Monell, [illegible] and Freedman will preside. Part I. of Trial Term will be held by Chief Justice Barbour, and Judge Spencer will preside in Trial Term, Part II. Judge Jones will hold Special Term and Chambers.

Among the causes for trial in this Court at the present Term is that of Phineas T. Wright *vs.* John A. Dix, growing out of the late "unpleasantness;" also a number of important causes in which insurance companies are being sued on policies issued by them, and several against City railroad companies to recover damages for injuries to life and limb.

In the Court of Common Pleas no General Term will be held during the present month. Chief Justice Daly will sit in Chambers. Judge Van Brunt will preside in Part I., and Judge Loew in Part II. Among the causes to come up in this Court is the Bishop false imprisonment case, which has so frequently been ventilated before the public by interlocutory motions. There are also a number of causes of unusual commercial importance to be heard.

The Marine Court has a large calendar. There will be two Trial Terms and a Special Term and Chambers, held by First Judge Alker, and Judges Curtis and Gross.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at [illegible] 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

LADIES.—WORK FURNISHED AT HOME to pay for first-class sewing machines by installments. NEW-YORK MACHINE STITCHING CO., No. 43 Bleecker-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION as gardener; has four years' experience in this country; understands hot and cold grapery, greenhouse; is capable of taking entire charge of a gentleman's place; reference to his former employers. Call or address R. P. for one week, seed store, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; understands the care of a greenhouse or grapery; has the best of reference. Address F. V., Box No. [illegible], *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO MERCHANTS.—THE ADVERTISER, who has held a position of trust and responsibility in a large house recently declined business, desires a position as confidential clerk, cashier or bookkeeper in a commercial house; can furnish first-class references as to character, ability, &c. Address C. [illegible] Box No. 1,526 Post Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM; must understand farming thoroughly; [illegible] do general housework; German preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER [illegible] bring unexceptionable City references. [illegible] No. 350 5th-av., between 4 and 5, or 6 and 7 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES [illegible] sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. [illegible] at No. 306 Pearl-st., up stairs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, March 1, [illegible]

On and after this date, all foreign merchandise [illegible] ed under general order from the Cunard, Bremen, [illegible] Hamburg lines of steamers, discharging [illegible] City and at Hoboken, will be sent to Bonded [illegible] houses Nos. 311 and 313 West-st.

M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN EIGHT-OARED barge (better for six oars,) built by Darling, [illegible] excellent condition and possession can be had immediately. For further particulars address H. [illegible] Box No. 1,753 New-York Post Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF DAKIN & GILLESPY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. DAKIN retiring from business. J. W. GILLESPY will continue the business under the [same] name.

G. W. B. DAKIN,
J. W. GILLESPY,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1870. No. [illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CLAIRVOYANCY EXTRAORDINARY.—Revelations all should visit; you [illegible] lieved of that which troubles you, whether [illegible] business, love, matrimonial trouble, law, [illegible] lost friends, hidden treasures. No. [illegible]

[illegible] & CO.,

BANKERS,

[illegible] 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

[illegible] IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
[illegible] AND SELL ON COMMISSION [illegible] STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
[illegible] MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
[illegible] ON DEPOSITS.

[illegible] KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY

[illegible] PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

[illegible] Agents of this Loan have to announce [illegible] they have only on hand $600,000 of the $6,500,000 Gold Land Grant Bonds, [illegible] offer at the original price. [illegible] on the road has been rapidly pushed for- [illegible] miles having been built since the loan was [illegible]. This makes the whole line 467 miles. It is [illegible] the 487th mile post west from Kansas City. [illegible] is a mortgage upon the whole line. Upon [illegible] to Denver City it is a first mortgage. [illegible] Kansas Pacific Railway [illegible] in Successful Operation for 455 Miles,

[illegible] business for 1869 shows a degree of unexpected [illegible]. The following is a summary:

[illegible] from freight	$1,500,419 27
[illegible] from passengers and mail	717,521 19
[illegible] from miscellaneous sources	7,909 65
[illegible]	$2,225,850 11
[illegible] expenses	1,386,180 02
[illegible] earnings	$839,670 09

[illegible] land grant and the rapid sales of the lands [illegible] give the bond additional value. Out of its [illegible] lands the Company in 1869 sold 382,745 acres of [illegible] $1,129,042 57, at an average price of $2 95 per [illegible] of this sum was in notes and obligations, [illegible] from land sales alone the Company really [illegible] money $246,950 22.

[illegible] receipts of the year's business are as [illegible]:

[illegible] earnings (net)	$839,670 09
[illegible] lands (net)	246,950 22
[illegible]	$1,086,620 31

[illegible] agents will furnish maps, circulars and pamphlets on application, and give all information. They [illegible] this bond as an especially good security [illegible] and trust companies. Address

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,
No. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

[illegible] PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
[illegible] JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

[illegible] denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, [illegible] 15th February and August, in Gold, free of [illegible] States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The [illegible] have thirty years to run, payable in New-York [illegible] Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. The mortgage which secures these [illegible] at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a com- [illegible] road for every bond issued, and is a first and [illegible] mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with [illegible] Kearney will make a short and through route to [illegible]

[illegible] Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
[illegible] Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,- [illegible] acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
[illegible] Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
[illegible]	$15,500,000

[illegible] of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also [illegible], maps and information relating thereto. [illegible] bonds being so well secured and yielding a [illegible] income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and [illegible] investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

[illegible] PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

[illegible] OF MONTGOMERY,

[illegible] CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, [illegible] PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

[illegible] HOWES & MACY, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

[illegible] sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, [illegible] years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st [illegible] and July, both principal and interest payable [illegible] City of New-York. [illegible] bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, [illegible] the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for [illegible]. Further particulars may be had of

LEVY & BORG,

NO. 41 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

[illegible] FOR SALE TO INVESTORS THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES:
[illegible] and Ohio First Mortgage Eight Per Cent.
[illegible] and Brunswick First Mortgage Bonds, in- [illegible] State of Georgia.
[illegible] and Gulf First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.
[illegible] ville and Columbus Seven Per Cent. Bonds, [illegible] Mortgage, guaranteed by State of South Carolina.
[illegible] Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern First [illegible] Eight Per Cent. Bonds.
[illegible] Central First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.
[illegible] SOUTHERN SECURITIES A SPECIALITY.

MACOUPIN COUNTY

10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

[illegible] sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of [illegible] County, Ill., issued for the building of a [illegible] house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per [illegible] annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of [illegible].)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

[illegible] THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

[illegible] bonds are regarded as first-class in every re- [illegible] and very desirable for investors.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

[illegible] letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

[illegible] in all the principal cities of Europe,

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

[illegible] PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

[illegible] offer for sale $150,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
[illegible], MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

[illegible] bonds are issued upon each section of the road [illegible] the same is completed and in successful operation [illegible] first-class road. The State indorsement can [illegible] obtained by full compliance with these terms. [illegible] provisions of the law on this point are of the most [illegible] character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.

No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st. [illegible] bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London [illegible] to suit; also circular letters of credit for trav- [illegible] available throughout the world. Letters to [illegible] for travelers registered on receipt and de- [illegible] for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

[illegible] COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.,
NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1870.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Central Coal Mining [illegible] Manufacturing Company will be held at the office [illegible] Company, in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 8th [illegible] March, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose [illegible] considering the question of a sale of the property [illegible] Company to the Maryland Coal Company, and [illegible] transaction of such other business as shall be [illegible] before the meeting. [illegible] transfer books will be closed from Feb. 26 to [illegible] 1870, inclusive.

[illegible] order of the Board.
H. CONRAD, President.
[illegible], Secretary.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 122 BOWERY AND No. 200 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1870.

ANNUAL ELECTION FOR [illegible] five Directors and three Inspectors of Election [illegible] Stuyvesant Insurance Company will be [illegible] office, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, [illegible] 1870. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

[illegible] OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 169 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. [illegible], 1870.

ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DI- [illegible]

[illegible] RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,

and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW
Will draw interest from April 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.
Assets, $5,931,230 59.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,090,448 09.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The coupons due March 1, 1870, on the ten per cent. income bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be paid, less Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston, and at the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New-York. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer.

AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, ON MONDAY, March 7, at 12 M., by STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway.—East 117th-st., south side, 259 feet 11 inches east of 4th-av.; lot 26x100.11, with two-story brick-basement high-stoop frame dwelling house thereon; immediate possession; terms easy.

Westchester County, one quarter mile from Fordham Depot, fronting Southern Boulevard, Webster and Washington avs., admirable hotel site of about one acre and a half, with modern two-story, attic and cellar frame house, 40x40, stable, carriage house; terms easy.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION—A RARE OPPORTUNITY to purchase a small house on 61st-st.; gas and water; newly papered and painted; handy to cars, schools and churches. We call the attention of parties desiring a reasonable priced house. The above property will be offered at auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on Tuesday, March 8, at 12 o'clock, by
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 77 Cedar-st.,
where maps and full particulars may be obtained.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON BEEKMAN HILL.

EAST 62D-ST.—Three-story English-basement house, No. 325, north side, between 1st and 2d avs., in very good order, painted and papered throughout, and contains bath, gas and Croton; gas fixtures go with the house. Possession 1st May. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.

Special attention given to the care and management of property. Houses and stores rented.

FOR SALE—NO. 318 2D-AV., BETWEEN 18TH and 19th sts., one block above Stuyvesant-square, a four-story high-stoop Philadelphia brick front house, brown-stone trimmings; has all modern improvements; is in good order, and will be sold on low and easy terms, the owner intending to depart for Europe. Apply on the premises, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. and after 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—NO. 24 WEST 9TH-ST., A FOUR-story high-stoop Philadelphia-brick-front house, 25x57; lot half the block; house in good order; has all improvements; will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to PANGBURN & ADAMS, No. 117 Broadway.

A FOUR-STORY MODERN DESIRABLE well-built brown-stone basement dwelling, 20x60, lot 100 feet, on 31st-st., near Madison-av., for sale at a special bargain. V. K. STEVENSON & SON., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE four-story high-stoop dwelling house No. 115 East 39th-st., near Park-av.; is in good order and ready for immediate use. Apply to EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 167 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, on West 10th-st., near 5th-av.; full size; handsomely furnished and in perfect order; price low; terms easy. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FORTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. —First-class beautiful house, four story high stoop brown stone; very cheap if taken soon; others, $15,000 to $75,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZED BROWN-stone house, four story high stoop; lot 25x200, with fine stable, near Madison-av., Murray Hill; $85,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FINE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, on West 25th-st., for $20,000. A list of houses for sale and to let, all classes, prices and locations. ALBERT HAMILTON, No. 137 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 22x60x100, in 44th-st., near Broadway; terms easy. Apply to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

STORES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. 78 Maiden-lane, 5 lofts to let, low rent; Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

PROSPECT PARK RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Eight full lots; house contains twenty rooms; has all modern improvements, with stable and carriage house on premises; situated within two blocks of Park, on west side; property rapidly improving in value. For description and particulars address Box No. 3,485 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO French roof frame houses on Washington-av., one on Adams-st., near ferries; one on Vanderbilt-av., 8 rooms; will be sold cheap. ANDERSON & SCHERMERHORN, No. 7 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, and No. 61 Ann-st., New-York.

CHEAP PROPERTY.—A MODERN three-story brick house, with every convenience, thirty minutes from New-York City Hall, in the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, surrounded by first-class improvements, and where property must advance, is for sale cheap. Address Box 4,062 New-York Post Office.

FINE FURNISHED BROWN-STONE residence; best neighborhood, Brooklyn; price low. Owner at No. 143 East 23d-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN BUILDING COMPANY,
No. 919 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 3, 1870.

NOTICE.—THE TIME FOR RECEIVING proposals for the building of the Manhattan Market, 34th-st. and North River, has been extended to the [illegible] day of April. By order of the Board.
[illegible]

[illegible]

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market

466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,

PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, AT RIDGE-field, Conn.—A large double house, 50 feet front, Mansard roof, piazza all around, fine shade trees, with 12 acres of land, in the centre of the village. The village of Ridgefield is considered one of the most beautiful in New-England. It is situated on a ridge of land 800 feet above tide water, and possesses all the advantages of more inland places in the purity of the atmosphere and dryness of the climate. The heat is tempered by a cool breeze consequent upon the elevated position. The connections by railroad with New-York, now completed and in progress, offer great advantages to persons desiring a pleasant Summer residence. Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 140 Pearl-st., New-York.

PLAINFIELD.—A RESIDENCE, WITH seven acres, situated on slope of the mountain, commanding fine views; the house is well adapted for a boarding house or a seminary; contains twenty-two rooms, range, furnace and hot and cold water; sloping lawn, well shaded; abundance of fruit; a never-failing spring, the largest in the county; $14,500.
A. D. MELLECK, JR. & BRO.

NEWARK, N. J., IS PECULIARLY adapted as a place of residence for New-York business men, being but thirty minutes from the New-York side of the river, with over one hundred trains daily. It combines beauty of location, accessibility, health and cheapness. Seventy houses for sale near stations at prices ranging from $2,000 to $30,000. A. D. MELLICK & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., HOUSE of ten rooms, range, bathroom, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, marble mantel, street paved; horse cars pass the door; seven minutes' walk from depot; lot 36x176; fruit, grapery; price, $9,000; half cash. For particulars apply at Room No. 6 Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE seashore for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots well adapted for investment or building purposes for sale.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—NORwalk, Conn., good large house; 13 rooms, carriage house, stable and one acre; fine shade trees, shrubbery and garden; abundance of fruit; near cars; for sale cheap or exchange for New-York property; photograph at my office.
O. G. BENNET, No. 57 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—FRONTING ON MANHASSET Bay, L. I., 21 acres; fine soil; gardens, abundance of fruit, flowers and shade; good large house, barn and carriage house; at a bargain.
O. G. BENNET, No. 57 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ONE HOUR FROM THE CITY, New-Brighton, Staten Island, ten minutes' walk from Sailors' Snug Harbor landing; fine large house; gas, hot and cold water, barn and outbuildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., with two or more acres of land.
WM. A. COLLINS, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, with seven rooms, in first-rate order, and new barn, with one acre of land, and plenty of shade and fruit trees. For terms and full information apply to the owner, at 56 Cedar-st., N. Y.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—NEWARK-AV. BOULevard, 100 feet wide, wooden pavement; only seven minutes from depot; choice lots with builder's loan; no cash required.
EDGAR TUCKER, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

FAR ROCKAWAY—ON THE SEASHORE. —For sale a desirable place of 4½ acres, with good house, having all the necessary conveniences, stable, garden, lawn, &c.; six minutes' walk from depot; price $11,000. FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FINE LARGE mansion, situated on the banks of the Harlem River, surrounded by a fine lawn and magnificent old shade trees; is accessible by six different means of communication at every five minutes during the day, and fifteen minutes in the night; amount of ground can be arranged to suit; is well adapted for a boarding house or an institution; would exchange for a well-located City house.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

TO LET, AT ASTORIA, L. I.—FOR ONE or more years, a country residence, unfurnished, one mile from steamboat landing, and five minutes from horse cars; house 40 feet square, heated by furnace, 18 rooms, with all modern improvements; stable and carriage house, and 2½ acres ground, well planted with fruit trees. Address R. B., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A VERY LARGE HOUSE JUST above 23d-st., near 5th-av., with sixty-four rooms; best location in the City; it is now about being completed; rooms all lighted up; house is fit for a first-class hotel; can be furnished if required; rent, unfurnished, $6,000 a year. Apply to KING & CO., No. 960 Broadway.

TO LET AT PATERSON, N. J., A large frame dwelling, containing fourteen or fifteen rooms, with stable and about three acres of lawn attached; gas and water in the house; situate on York-av., about fifteen minutes' walk from the depot; rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to JOHN J. BROWN, First National Bank, Paterson, N. J.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT—Three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes' of Wall-st. C. K. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 153 East 30th-st., with all modern improvements, between 3d and Lexington avs. For terms and permit inquire of G. G. YVELIN, No. 206 Fulton-st.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.—TO LET OR for sale, two handsome houses, with every convenience that can be desired; grounds elegantly laid out; ten minutes' walk from the depot. Apply to L. C. SANFORD, No. 153 Bowery, under the bank.

TO LET—IN CHOICE LOCATIONS, FURnished and unfurnished houses; also, rooms with or without board. Apply at EVERETT LIBRARY, No. 72 West 34th-st.

A GOOD HOUSE, EXCEPT DOCTOR'S OFfice, No. 104 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., to let; rent, $1,375. JOHN BISCO, No. 238 East 23d-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE years, with covenants for renewals, the plot of ground now occupied by the North Dutch Church, being 106 feet on Fulton-st., 106 feet on Ann-st. and 118 feet 6 inches on William-st. For terms apply at the office of the Treasurer of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Room No. 6, No. 192 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 63x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

TO LET—THE FRONT BASEMENT OFFICE No. 207 Broadway, southwest corner Fulton-st.; also, offices on the third floor, fronting on Broadway and Fulton-st.; one of the most desirable locations for banking, insurance, law offices, &c. Apply at No. 100 Fulton-st., Room No. 10, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE ELIGIBLE building, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st. Apply to the North American Fire Insurance Company, on the premises.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT STORE AND basement Nos. 262 and 264 Bowery, now ready for occupancy. Apply to L. C. SANDFORD, No. 153 Bowery, under the bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY store, No. 205 South-st., opposite Pier No. 35 East River; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay-st., New-York.

FACTORIES TO LET.—APPLY AT NO. 192 Broadway, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE IN New-Jersey, about an hour by rail from Wall-st., and near depot; rent about $800 per annum. Address Box No. 271 Post Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN McGOVERN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John McGovern, late of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
S. R. HARLOW, Marshal, Messenger.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, the headquarters of nitrous oxide gas, for painless teeth extraction.—We have given it to over 42,000 patients without a failure or accident. Office No. [illegible]

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
Will offer
ON MONDAY, March 7,
A large lot of
LINEN GOODS,
PURCHASED AT THE LATE
AUCTION SALES,
CONSIDERABLY UNDER THE COST OF IMPORTATION IN GOLD.
SEVERAL CASES OF 9-4, 10-4 and 12-4
BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETING,
FROM 80 CENTS PER YARD UPWARDS.
8-4 BLEACHED DAMASKS,
65 CENTS PER YARD, REDUCED FROM 85.
8-4 BLEACHED DAMASKS, VERY HEAVY,
85 CENTS PER YARD, REDUCED FROM $1 10.
8-4 BLEACHED DAMASKS (RICHARDSON'S,)
$1 25 PER YARD, REDUCED FROM $1 60.
SEVERAL CASES OF
8-4 AND 10-4 BARNSLEY DAMASKS,
of our own importation, new patterns,
AT GOLD PRICES.
A LARGE LOT OF TOWELS FROM $1 75 PER DOZEN.
ONE CASE OF DAMASK TOWELS, $4 50 PER DOZEN, FORMERLY $6 50.
A FEW BALES OF CRASH TOWELING, 9 CTS., 10 CTS. and 12½ CTS PER YARD.
A LARGE LOT OF CHINESE GRASS CLOTH, FOR SUITS, NEWEST SHADES, FROM 22½ CTS.
COTTON GOODS,
Of every well-known brand, in
SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
At manufacturers' prices.
The special attention of the ladies is called to our
CALICO STOCK
THIS WEEK.
Just received, several cases of
FRENCH CHINTZ CALICOES, PERCALES, CAMBRICS, HOYLE'S BEST ENGISH,
And all the
POPULAR AMERICAN BRANDS,
Will be offered at a great reduction from our last week's prices.
ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
DELAINES AND GINGHAMS
AT POPULAR PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, MARCH 7,
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
REAL AND NOTTINGHAM
LACE CURTAINS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, MARCH 7,
NOVELTIES IN
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED PER LATE STEAMERS,
RICH DRESS SILKS,
IN ALL THE NEW SPRING SHADES.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
JAPANESE SILKS,
IN STRIPES AND CHECKS, FROM $1 UPWARD,
SILVER GRAY SERGES
AND
ARMURE POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS,
IN NEW SPRING COLORS.
FRENCH PRINTED LAWNS AND ORGANDIES, GAUZE DE CHAMBERY, SPRING EMPRESS CLOTHS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH GRENADINES.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
3-4 AND 8-4 BLACK IRON-FRAME GRENADINES.
ALSO, ALL THE LEADING FABRICS IN
MOURNING GOODS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, MARCH 7,
IN THEIR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
INFANTS' LACE CAPS,
INFANTS' TOILET BASKETS,
INFANTS' DRESSES, SLIPS, &c.
LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS,
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, &c.,
IN NEW STYLES.
LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, at $2 and $2 50.
LADIES' CHEMISES, at $1 and $1 25.
LADIES' DRAWERS, at $1.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, at $1.
LADIES' FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, 75c.
LADIES' VERY FINE FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, $3 50.

SPRING TRADE.

MA OPENING STRAW GOODS CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES CY
MA and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE CY
MA GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING AND FUR- CY
MA NISHING GOODS, BOOKS AND CY
MA STATIONERY, &c., CY
MA AT POPULAR PRICES. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY

AT JACKSON'S

MOURNING STORE,

NO. 729 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
N. B. FULL SUITS READY-MADE CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

REMOVED

TO NO. 729 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE,
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE.
N. B. HOYLE'S CELEBRATED 4-4 PRINTS 25 CENTS PER YARD.

REMOVED.

JACKSON'S CELEBRATED MOURNING STORE.
TO NO. 729 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE,
N. B. A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF CRAPE CLOTH, 50 CENTS, WORTH 80 CENTS.

REMOVED.

JACKSON'S POPULAR MOURNING STORE.
TO NO. 729 BROADWAY, Corner of Waverley-place.
N. B. A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE MOST POPULAR GOODS.

SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE MADE
GREAT REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICES OF BROCATELS, SILK TERRYS, PLAIN SATINS, FIGURED COTELAINES, STRIPED REPS, FURNITURE CHINTZ, &c.
ALSO,
NOVELTIES IN
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED AND GUIPURE CURTAINS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-AV.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
LONG, SQUARE, STRIPED, &c.,
THE GREATER PORTION OF WHICH HAVE BEEN RECENTLY RECEIVED.
AN EXAMINATION IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL MAKE ON MONDAY, MARCH 7,
LARGE REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICES OF
LADIES,' MISSES,' AND CHILDREN'S WALKING SUITS, RECEPTION DRESSES, MORNING ROBES, UNDERGARMENTS, INFANTS' WARDROBES, &c., &c.
OFFERING EXTRA INDUCEMENTS
TO PURCHASERS
PRIOR TO OPENING THE
NEW ADDITION TO THEIR STORE,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL ON MONDAY, MARCH 7,
LARGELY REDUCE THE PRICES
OF THE GOODS
IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS
OF THEIR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT
PRIOR TO OPENING THE
NEW ADDITION TO THEIR STORE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL ON MONDAY, MARCH 7,
REDUCE THE PRICE OF
THEIR VERY BEST QUALITY OF
IRISH POPLIN,
BLACK AND SELECTED COLORS,
TO $2 PER YARD.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL,

Importer of LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, REAL LACES, RICH RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS AND SMALL WARES,
RESUMES SPECIE PAYMENTS
MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1870.
No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

STRAW GOODS,

At No. 11 Le Roy-place, Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway. The trade supplied with the finest assortment of STRAW GOODS in the City, of English and French styles, of the latest importations and our own manufacture. R. MEIN.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marbles, $15 to $1,000; rich patterns black engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,2[illegible] Broadway. Branch [illegible] No. [illegible] of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

S. KLABER & CO. [illegible]

[illegible]

TENTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
EDWIN BOOTH,
AS
HAMLET.
TENTH HAMLET MATINEE,
On SATURDAY, March 12, at 1.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 12,
EMMA WALLER,
in her great impersonation of
MEG MERRILIES.

Seats secured two weeks in advance, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PAREPA ROSA.
TRIUMPHANT RETURN TO NEW-YORK.
PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO., Directors; D. De Vivo, Business Manager; H. Jackson, Stage Manager.
BRIEF SEASON, commencing MONDAY, March 14,
THE MUSICAL EVENT OF THE DAY
will be the production of Mozart's masterwork, the
MARRIAGE OF FIGARO (Figaro's Hochzeit).
Nearly every principal artist appearing:
Madame Parepa-Rosa, Miss Rose Hersee, Mrs. Seguin, Miss Stockton, Messrs. Lawrence, Campbell, Nordblom, Hall, Seguin, &c.
Sale of seats commences on Thursday next, at the Academy and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
LIVING PYRAMIDS AND TERRIFIC LEAPS,
LIVING PYRAMIDS AND TERRIFIC LEAPS,
BY THE GREAT ALI BEN ABDALLAH TROUPE
REAL BEDOUIN ARABS.
REAL BEDOUIN ARABS.
REAL BEDOUIN ARABS.
WITH THE ENTIRE TROUPE OF CHALLENGE RIDERS, GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, &c.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

PROMENADE CONCERT

OF THE
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
AT THE ARMORY,
Nos. 118 to 132 West 32d-st.,
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Music by Regimental Band, under the leadership of Professor D. L. DOWNING.

Tickets, (admitting one,) fifty cents. Can be procured from the members of the regiment and Veteran Association, and also at the following places:
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.
C. H. DITSON, No. 711 Broadway.
G. I. TYSON, Fifth-av. Hotel.
TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway.
F. F. TAYLOR & FRANCIS, No. 30 Broad-st.
W. J. COCHRANE, No. 896 Broadway, and
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Esq., (Secretary Veteran Association,) Cashier Citizens' Savings Bank, corner Canal-st. and Bowery.
Military guests are requested to attend in uniform.
Programme in next Sunday's papers.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION HALL.—A grand memorial concert to L. M. Gottschalk will be given WEDNESDAY, March 9, by his pupil, J. E. Haner, assisted by Mme. Salvotti, Messrs. L. P. Thatcher, Zacotti, Berti, Lewenberg and Berge. Secured seats at the leading music stores and brokers' ticket branch, No. 160 Broadway, basement.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, March 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

NEVADA, Captain GREEN	Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS	Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD	Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH	Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE	April 6, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING	April 13, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, March 5, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, March 12, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $34 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 5, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.
LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 10, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
FLAG,
Captain LIMEBURNER,
On SATURDAY, March 5, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, March 10.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, March 17.
MISSOURI, Captain M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau,) March 21.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, March 19.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, April 2.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Captain M. R. GREENE, March 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue St. Roger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

BILLIARD TABLE FOR $100—FULL size, marble bed, cues, counters, balls and rack. Address General M. I. E., Station D.

[illegible]

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager [illegible] Mr. Lester Wallack.
Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.
Will be presented Dion Boucicault's and J. H. Byron's drama, in five acts,
LOST AT SEA.
THE GREAT SCENES:
THE DRAWING ROOM AT ACTON,
EXTERIOR OF ACTON VILLA,
THE PIER OF HUNGERFORD,
THE BANKING HOUSE AND THE MARVELOUSLY REAL BURNING ATTIC.
SATURDAY NIGHT—MASKS AND FACES.
In preparation,
A NEW COMEDY BY TOM TAYLOR.
Also, two legitimate old comedies that have not been acted for several years.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

THE GREAT PARISIAN SENSATION,
"FROU FROU!"
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.
FROU FROU!
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock.

LECTURE

AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1870,
Under the auspices of a
LADIES' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.
1. Flute Concerto for the Organ .... Rinck
Dr. P. H. VAN DER WEYDE.
2. Lecture .... "What a Blind Man Saw in Paris."
Rev. WM. H. MILBURN.
3. Overture—"The Huguenots" .... Meyerbeer
Dr. P. H. VAN DER WEYDE.

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at book and drug stores and at the door on the evening of the entertainment.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE lot owners of the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March, at 12½ o'clock, to receive the report of the Board of Trustees for the year 1869. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.
MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL.

No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

Mr. TRENOR'S Classes and Soirees continue open until May. Cards for the Soiree Monday Evening, March 7, can be had at the hall.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS practice for ladies and gentlemen. Six dances taught in six private lessons.

AUCTION SALES.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises. GEORGE W. WATERMAN,
Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK.

TUESDAY, March 8, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., one of the largest and most valuable sales of first-class furniture ever offered at public sale, comprising every variety of parlor, drawing-room, chamber, dining-room and hall furniture, in rosewood, blackwalnut, bois de rose and buhl; also, Paris-made furniture of the most unique and modern styles.

Purchasers can have their furniture stored free of charge until May 1.

The sale will continue every TUESDAY and FRIDAY until the stock is sold.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.

The undersigned, having been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.:
Eight of £1,000 each, dated Oct. 28, 1868, Nos. 82,305, 82,306, 82,307, 82,308, 82,542, 82,543, 82,544, 82,545.
One of £500, dated Nov. 27, 1868, No. 99,383.
Three of £300 each, dated July 12, 1869, Nos. 22,418, 20,991, 20,992.
One of £200, dated Aug. 11, 1869, No. 29,718.
One of £100, dated Sept. 10, 1869, No. 66,693.
Four of £50 each, dated Dec. 9, 1869, Nos. 26,513, 16,836 31,571, 13,163.
Two of £20 each, dated Dec. 8, 1869, Nos. 99,255, 92,140.
One of £10, dated Oct. 6, 1869, No. 60,634.
Will pay the above reward for the return to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

$5,000 REWARD.

The Bar Association of the City of New-York hereby offer a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who, on the night of the 12th inst., committed a murderous assault upon DORMAN B. EATON, Esq. Said reward to be payable only on conviction.
By order of the Executive Committee.
HENRY NICOLL, Chairman.
WM. G. CHOATE, Secretary.
Dated New-York, Feb. 23, 1870.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M.; (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:45 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

SAFES.

FIREPROOF SAFES.—A LARGE ASsortment of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes for sale at reduced prices, at No. 43 Cortlandt-st., next door to the Merchants' Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr. .... Proprietor.
JOHN B. COLE .... Manager and Treasurer.
FIFTH WEEK
of the
13 TEMPTATIONS. 13
13 TEMPTATIONS. 13
13 TEMPTATIONS. 13
Witnessed from FEB. 7 to MARCH 5 (FOUR WEEKS) by upwards of
116,000
126,000
delighted visitors, composed of the elite (old and young) of New-York and vicinity.
FIRST NIGHT of the new Ballet d'Action, the
DEMON CANCAN,
DEMON CANCAN,
arranged by Signor COSTA, Maitre de Ballet.
NEW DANCES, NEW MUSIC, NEW DRESSES.
ROZE.
AJAX.
BRUMETTE.
Also first appearance of the celebrated Premiere Danseuses, Mlle. CORA ADRIANA
and
Mlle. EUGENIA OBERTI.
The grand
TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
nightly hailed with wonder and admiration.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Seats secured ten days in advance at the box office; also at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railroad ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

FOURTH WEEK FOX'S HAMLET
FOURTH WEEK FOX'S HAMLET
FOURTH WEEK FOX'S HAMLET
FOURTH WEEK FOX'S HAMLET
FOURTH WEEK FOX'S HAMLET
FOURTH WEEK FOX'S HAMLET
FOURTH WEEK FOX'S HAMLET
Seats secured two weeks in advance, at box office and theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MISS KATE FISHER FOR ONE WEEK MORE.
EAGLE EYE AND THE FELON'S BOND.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF MR. J. W. MARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT MR. JAMES W. LINGARD.
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN EVERY SUNDAY EVENING.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations.
Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations.
Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations.
Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Friscoe's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-MORROW NIGHT.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

THE CUBAN CHARITABLE AID SOCIETY will give the first lecture and concert of a course of four on
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
General Manuel Quesada, late Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban forces, will be present.
Lecture, "Miss Jones' Wedding," by Mr. De Cordova.
Madame MARIA SALVOTI .... Soprano
Mrs. ANNA PAYNE .... Contralto
Mr. WM. T. MIER .... Tenor
Mr. WALTER R. JOHNSTON .... Pianist
Will execute several favorite pieces during the evening.

Tickets may be had at the prominent hotels and music stores, and at the Hall on the evening of the lecture.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT,

AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 8,
by Misses CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, KEMPTON, HATTIE GIBBS, Messrs. J. W. HILL, CENTEMERI, J. N. PATTISON, Signor MORA, and a full chorus. Tickets, $2, to be had at Beer & Schirmer's, Fifth-avenue Hotel, J. N. Pattison's, No. 68 East 23d-st., and at the door.

THE CONCERT OF THE SEASON.

LECTURES

A LECTURE ON EGYPT AND THE Nile, from personal observation, by Judge ISRAEL S. SPENCER, of Syracuse, N. Y., will be given in aid of the Home for the Friendless, at the New Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 23d-st. and 4th-av., MONDAY EVENING, March 7. Songs of Greeting by 100 Home Children at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 7¾. Single tickets, $1; admitting two, $1 50. To be had at J. N. Pattison & Co.'s music store, Nos. 48 and 50 East 23d-st., under the hall; also at Broughton & Wyman's bookstore, No. 13 Bible House, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COL-lege, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Open day and evening. A private parlor reserved for ladies.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE

AT
NEWPORT, R. I.

The subscriber will be prepared (D. V.) to read with pupils for the American and English Universities, at his residence in Newport, during the approaching Summer season. He also receives four pupils as boarders. Terms can be learned on application.

As only a few hours daily are still disengaged, an early application is suggested.
E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.
MOUNT VERNON-COURT, NEWPORT, R. I.,
Feb. 15, 1870.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 212 5th-av., with primary department.

A GOOD BOARDING AND DAY school for sale on reasonable terms; a rare opportunity, and one which should not be missed. For further particulars address SCHOOL, Box No. 102 *Times* Office, New-York.

THERE IS A VACANCY IN ST. MARY'S Seminary, Flushing, L. I., under charge of Sisters of St. Joseph, for a few more small boys under ten years of age; terms moderate. For further particulars, send for prospectus.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—THE care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $210. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

TELEGRAPHY PRACTICALLY taught, with the use of instruments, at TOWNSEND'S Business College, No. 186 Bowery.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Sharon, Conn.—Spring term commences March 21. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Siglar, Newburgh, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, BRIDGEport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FINEST LOCATION,

Cheapest rent,
Finest rooms, at No. 569 Broadway.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN a handsomely-furnished room on second floor of a first-class house, located in 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; family strictly private. Address, with name, S., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING NEVER taken boarders, will accommodate two gentlemen rooming together. Terms moderate. Location 34th-st. and Lexington-av. Address H. O., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARD—NO. 136 MADISON-AV., CORNER 31st-st., very delightful parlor and bedroom on second floor, with superior table, may be secured for a few weeks at reduced price, during the temporary absence of regular occupant.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH excellent board, in the first-class house No. 71 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; prices reduced from now till May 1; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A handsomely-furnished bedroom on the second floor to a gentleman without board. Apply at No. 248 4th av., near 20th-st.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, AN entire floor to first-class parties, either with private table or without board. References required.

MUSICAL.

PIANIST ACADEMY.

No. 116 East 22d-st.

THIRD QUARTER

will commence on the 14th of March. Office hours between 1 and 2 o'clock.

PROFESSORS:

OTTO SINGER, Piano, S. P. WARREN, Harmony,
BERNARDUS BACKELMAN, Leader.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

CONCERTINA CLASSES.—MR. A. SEDGWICK, the well-known Professor of the English Concertina, proposes to form classes for tuition for ladies and gentlemen on the above beautiful and easily-learned instrument, which must by no means be confounded with the so-called German toy of a similar name. The capabilities of the English Concertina are such that music written for violin, flute, oboe or clarionet can be performed, and effects and harmonies of two, three or more parts, or, in fact, any combination of notes, can be produced with the greatest ease. It can be effectively used as an accompaniment to the voice, or in conjunction with the pianoforte and all other instruments. The classes will be held on SATURDAYS, from 3 to 5, at BOOSEY & CO.'S music store, No. 644 Broadway. Prospectuses on application.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at these before [illegible]

THE WORN-OUT SAILOR.

Closing Days of the Men Who Toil Upon the Sea.

How the Sick and Disabled Sailors are Cared For at This Port—Sketch of Life at the Snug Harbor and Retreat—Reminiscences of Old Tars.

Upwards of two hundred thousand seamen enter and leave this port in a single year. It is well known that "Jack," as a rule, is not a good hand at saving money, nor does he ever think of the time when, unable to work any longer, broken down by sickness and disease, "his occupation will be gone," and with it, owing to his improvidence, his chance not only of bread, but even of house and home. Subject to innumerable mishaps, and ever liable to contract disease in foreign ports, no man stands more in need of a suitable place to lie up in when the hour of trouble comes. Understanding this fully, a few shipmasters, nearly forty years ago, set their heads together and established, with the aid of the State, the "Seaman's Retreat Hospital," where sick sailors could be received and properly cared for. When crippled or incapacitated for future service the Snug Harbor, located on the same island, stands open to receive those who have sailed five years under the American flag. A few words about each will not be uninteresting to the public.

THE SEAMEN'S RETREAT.

On Staten Island, between Stapleton and Vanderbilt's Landing, fronting the bay, is situated the "Seamen's Retreat," or hospital for merchant seamen. The principal edifice, which is built of hammered stone, stands in the centre of an arc, the ends of which reach the Narrows on the south and the entrance of the Kill von Kull on the north. No more beautiful site could have been chosen for the home of the sick and worn out sailor than this. From the windows of his ward he can look out upon the water, and see what to him are the objects of the greatest interest—the stately packet ships, steamships and other craft, bearing the flags of every nation, passing to and from New-York. Nothing probably tends so much to make him forget his irksome situation as the sight of the dearest thing on earth to him—a fine vessel. The property on which this hospital is built—a farm of some forty acres, formerly belonging to CORNELIUS CORSON—was purchased in 1831 for $10,000, by the Board of Trustees created by the act of the Legislature, passed in 1831, and authorized to receive from the Comptroller of the State the amount which had accrued in his hands from the unexpended balance of the "Mariners' Fund," controlled at that time by the "Commissioner of Health," amounting to $12,197 68, with which they intended to establish a hospital for the exclusive benefit of seamen. Having purchased the Corson farm, on which the homestead was still standing, the Board built another house. This, with the farmhouse, formed the first Seamen's Retreat. At this time, also, a tax of twenty cents a month was levied upon seamen arriving here from any foreign port, "for the relief of sick and disabled seamen." The amount thus collected was called "United States Hospital money," and had always been expended by the agents of the Treasury in this district, in paying the New-York City Hospital for taking care of sick and disabled sailors. The Trustees of the Retreat sent a memorial to the President of the United States, in July, 1831, asking him to create a Board of Trustees for the exclusive management of the fund in behalf of destitute seamen. It, however, was unsuccessful. Dr. PETER L. TOWNSEND, of this City, was elected first Resident Physician, and Captain BRAY acted as Superintendent of the Retreat, which was opened on the 1st of October, 1831, on which day thirty-four patients were removed from the Marine Hospital at the Quarantine and placed in the Retreat. This was the beginning of that noble institute whose fame and name have since been borne to every shore by the thousands of mariners who have been restored to health within its walls. In November of the first year the Executive Committee of the Board reported that they had contracted with Messrs. CARROLL & PRINK for the erection of a new hospital of brick, seventy-six feet long by thirty in depth, 1,000 feet distant from the shore. When nearly completed it was blown down, but was afterwards rebuilt and in 1841 was fitted up for the accommod[illegible] insane patients. A large oven was b[illegible] the basement, which has since been the bakery of the institution. This building is known as the crazy house. Adjoining it is the washhouse, and in its rear stands the dead house.

THE NEW BUILDING.

The stone edifice now used as the hospital, comprising a main building fifty feet square, with two wings, each seventy-six by thirty-four, was erected in 1836. In the same year Captain OBEAR was chosen Superintendent, Dr. J. S. WESTERVELT, Principal Physician and Surgeon, and Drs. J. R. BOARDMAN and W. C. ANDERSON Resident Physicians. In 1849 an act passed the Legislature ordering the Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat to fit up a house for the destitute sick and infirm mothers, wives, sisters, daughters or widows of seamen, who gave satisfactory proof of having paid the hospital tax for the term of two years. To enable the Trustees to carry out this direction, the sum of $10,000 was appropriated out of the monies paid by the Retreat to the credit of the Mariners' Fund. The support of these persons was to be provided for from the tax collected by the Retreat from masters, mates and seamen, after defraying the current expenses of the hospital.

In 1852 the corner stone of this Asylum was laid 1,500 feet distant from the Bay, and in the centre of five acres of highly cultivated land, situated at the highest point of the rise from the Bay, and inclosed by fences. It is a square brick building, suitably fitted up for the residence of females, and is presided over by a matron. It is now in active operation, affording a home for a number of aged females.

In 1854 the Legislature again directed the Seamen's Fund and Retreat "to pay monthly to the Treasurer of the Mariner's Family Asylum, for its maintenance, ten per cent. of the collections from the masters, mates and seamen arriving at this port."

In 1844 the State Legislature directed that the master of every vessel from a foreign port should pay for himself $1 50, and for each mate and sailor 50 cents. Prior to this act the mates and sailors paid $1 each.

During the war the tax on seamen was again raised to $1, and still continues at the same rate. Many changes in the government of the institute have taken place up to the present time. Its officers now are LYMAN G. WEBSTER, Superintendent, Dr. OSCAR S. SHERMAN and Dr. JOHNSON. The office of Physician-in-Chief was rendered vacant on the 25th of December, 1869, by the death of THOS. CLARKSON MOFFATT, who held it for many years. Dr. SHERMAN was formerly assistant Physician in 1867, and since then served as Surgeon in the United States Army stationed in Texas. Dr. JOHNSON is the Retreat House Surgeon. There are 135 patients in the building, many of whom will doubtless leave only to be borne to their final resting places.

LIFE IN THE RETREAT.

The mind naturally conjures up unpleasant associations at the mention of a hospital, but a brief sojourn within the walls of the Retreat would very soon dispel many gloomy conjectures. Sailors are, as a rule, endowed with a natural buoyancy of spirit that enables them to forget, for a time at least, any troubles through which they have passed or which may threaten them in the future. Hence we find on entering the wards of this house cheerful faces, and hear the sound of laughter where we expect nothing but groans and sighs of distress. In one room there are eight beds. This is one of the surgical wards. On a couch reclines an unfortunate sailor with both legs broken. On the opposite side of the chamber lies a boy 17 or 18 years old, with heavy wet clothes on his head. He, poor fellow, was up on the main yard of his vessel at work, and by some mischance fell to the deck, striking his head against the fife rail to which the ropes are fastened, and injured himself so badly as to become quite insensible. Three or four days after the accident, when his vessel reached the port, he was brought ashore, and carried on a stretcher to the Seamen's Retreat. Now he occupies this bed, perhaps of death, in a half unconscious condition. All that surgical skill can do for him is done; unremitting attentions are paid to him, and here, far from home, mother and friends, he may perhaps die. Yet, making the best of their sad surroundings, his ward companions, some still unwell, others convalescent, are playing drafts, cracking innocent jokes, spinning sea yarns, while all are gathered around a fine-looking seaman some 45 years old, whose genial face is covered with a heavy brown beard. He is familiarly called CHARLIE, and is well liked by his fellows. Both his legs are paralyzed so badly that he can walk only with the aid of two canes. For all that, he is ever cheerful, and during the twelve or fourteen years he has been in the hospital, has employed his time in making [illegible] plays exquisite [illegible] are constructed so elegantly, as to [illegible] a great deal of money. In times [illegible] he says, he has sold some of them for [illegible] a piece. "But that was when people had plenty of money, and a man could make [illegible] in a year if he liked to try," as CHARLIE has it. "Now, however, I work from morning to night for many days upon a basket, and can't make enough to keep me in tobacco." When dwelling upon his present impecuniosity he becomes a little dissatisfied with his condition, but generally he has a pleasant word for every one, and possessing a good voice, is ever ready to sing a song or join in a sailor's chorus. He is quite a speculative genius, too, and always has some plan to raise a few dollars to pay for a carriage in which to take a trip with some of his old friends when they call to see him. Few sailors who have ever known him fail to pay a visit to Staten Island when they return from a successful voyage with plenty of money, to afford CHARLIE BEEKMAN the greatest pleasure he can enjoy, a carriage ride. Being merely a house of call with but few standbys, there are not many characters of note long resident in the institution except the gatekeeper, a hale, hearty old seaman, who had his leg amputated here some twenty years ago. He is well known to young and old on the island as "SAMMY at the Gate." He must now be 60 years old, and looks stout enough to live forty years longer. The list of amusements in this establishment is large, comprising principally drafts, ball playing, little shipbuilding, mapmaking, and various familiar games. Sailors, even in old age, retain much of the boyish spirit in their composition. The diet is suited to the sanitary condition of the patients. Some who are pretty strong get what is called "hospital diet," viz., boiled meat, potatoes, plenty of good soup and home-made bread for dinner; breakfast and supper consist of bread, butter and tea, but generally some meat. The other diets vary; those who are very sick, and fastidious in their taste and longings, get whatever they ask for, if the physician thinks it will do them no injury. The food of others is prescribed for them. The nurses are chosen from sailors, who, having been a long time in the hospital and well acquainted with the peculiarities of their class, are represented to be very efficient. They receive from $10 to $15 a month, with board. The vital statistics of the institution show the average mortality to be comparatively small, but there is always a large number of unfortunates crippled for life, the result of the neglect consequent on long sickness on shipboard. With such the Retreat would soon be filled up and there would be no room for new patients but for the fact that its officers are sometimes enabled to send them home through the various Consuls in the port, by opening correspondence with their friends, or, as has been done in many instances, sending them at the expense of the institution. The Sailors' Snug Harbor also furnishes an outlet for the incurably crippled and superannuated tars.

THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR.

This home and final resting place for the worn-out son of the ocean, was founded in 1802 by Captain ROBERT RICHARD RANDALL, who bequeathed property in this City amounting at that time to a mere fractional part of its present value. He desired to provide a place where poor Jack, who seldom lays up anything for himself, could pass the evening of his stormy life in peace. In 1831 a farm of 127 acres was purchased on the north end of Staten Island, near Factoryville, with a good water front. Two years afterwards, in 1833, the institution called the "Snug Harbor" was formally opened for the reception of seamen. The Board of Trustees, composed of the President and first Vice-President of the Marine Society, the Rector of Trinity Church, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, the Mayor and Recorder of this City, and the President of the Chamber of Commerce, were appointed to the immediate management of the establishment; a governor, steward, resident physician and chaplain. The present incumbents of these offices are: Capt. MELVILLE, Governor; Capt. H. J. CURTIS, Steward; Dr. BOGART, Physician, and Rev. CHAS. J. JONES, Chaplain. There are several buildings with marble fronts and brick sides, a central main building 65 by 100 feet, two wings 50 by 100 feet each, joined to the main structure by corridors 39 feet 6 inches long; a dining hall in the rear 60 by 100 feet, and a chapel 50 by 75 feet.

These buildings, with the officers' houses, stand on the water side of an inclosure of twenty-two acres. The remainder of the farm is under cultivation. A glance at the interior of the institution shows us four hundred sailors of all ages and in every stage of decrepitude. They are comfortably situated, however, and life really goes more smoothly with them in this quiet haven than it ever did upon the great ocean. There are three men in each room, the floors of which are cleanliness itself. Spotless sheeting, blankets and coverlets cover the beds, and neat little bureaus hold the inmates' knicknacks and clothes.

HOW THE INMATES FARE.

The food furnished them is plain, but of the very best kind, and the men who use tobacco receive a pound a month. Sailors are odd fish, and at a certain age are proverbial growlers. Here, notwithstanding their pleasant condition, the "boys," as they call themselves, are not an exception to the rule. For example: It is said that at one time cider used to be given to those who cared to drink it. A couple of old seadogs, who were able to go down to a village, having earned a few dollars by basket making, visited a liquor store and became a little intoxicated. Returning to the institution, about 8:30 in the evening, they were noticed and next morning called before the Governor, DE PEYSTER, to show cause why they should not be tabooed for the offence. Fearing to lose their liberty, which is involved in the process of tabooing, they said that they did not know what could have made them tight, unless it was the cider. Yes, they said it must have been the cider, and with this excuse got off. But during the following few weeks so many seemed to be affected by that beverage, the Governor decided to stop its use altogether. Then there was growling and grumbling in earnest; but having to choose between the taboo and abstinence from cider, they preferred the latter.

A year or two ago there were many centenarians in the "Harbor," but now they are nearly all dead. The only two we know of are old Captain WEBSTER, who is 104 years old, and, it is said, was intimately acquainted with the naval heroes of Revolutionary renown. The story goes that he spoke on many occasions with LAFAYETTE and General WASHINGTON, of which circumstance the old fellow is not a little proud. There is another, a colored man named "Morris," who is 105 years old and very decrepit. Indeed, he is bedridden and his death hourly expected. He has been a cook for many years, and tells many stories of his voyages as marvelous as the travels of Gulliver.

HOW TIME PASSES.

The occupations of the inmates of Snug Harbor are basket making, fancy mat making and shipbuilding. The proceeds of the sales of these articles amount annually to nearly $25,000, of which one-third is profit. The basement of the main building is set apart as workshops for the artificers in these trades. One portion of it is the blind men's workshop. Here they sit from morning until night discussing the fate of nations and the commercial interests of the United States. They are thoroughly up in all of the newspaper talk of the day because the shop takes all the morning journals, which are read aloud for the workers' edification, by some poor fellow too much crippled to do anything for himself. He receives a cent daily from each blind man, which constitutes a fund sufficient to keep him in pocket-money. Being supplied with clothing and tobacco by the institution like the rest, he only wants a few dollars to enable him to make two or three trips a year "to have a look at the city," as he says, "just to see how things are." Not a few are employed as gatekeepers, nurses and orderlies in this their home, and receive a few dollars a month as compensation. Many also get a little work from the neighboring gentry in the Summer time, taking care of pleasure boats and working around their houses. On the whole there are very few men in the "Harbor" who cannot earn some money now and then.

THE FATE OF THESE INSTITUTIONS.

Latterly merchants have objected to the collection of the dollar tax for the sailors on the ground that the levy is unconstitutional. This being the source of the Retreat's revenue, if dried up, the institution cannot be supported. Therefore, learning that the United States Government is about to erect an hospital for the reception of sick seamen in the port of New-York, and with such a view has sent an architect here to chose a favorable site for one, the trustees of the Seamen's Fund offered to sell their Retreat. No more satisfactory location can be found in our harbor than that on Staten Island. No answer has yet been received from Washington, although it is rumored that the Government architect has already selected David's Island, in the Long Island Sound, as a good place on which to establish such an institution. If, then, the Government rejects the trustees' offer and builds a merchant marine hospital at the above-mentioned place, the Retreat will have to succumb, and will probably be turned over to the State as a home for disabled soldiers. The State holds a mortgage on it for money advanced in the earlier days of the institution.

The New Methodist Church in Hoboken.

The new Methodist Church in Hoboken, the chapel of which is to be dedicated this morning, is to be the finest ecclesiastical structure in that city. It is erected at an estimated cost of $65,000.

The main edifice, the walls of which only have been constructed, stands upon the old Steven's estate, and faces upon Washington-street. It is to be of brown-stone, after the Gothic style of architecture. Its dimensions are 60 feet front and 80 feet deep, and it is to be surmounted with a tower 160 feet in height.

The chapel has been already completed. It adjoins the main edifice in the rear, and is [illegible] wide by 37 feet in depth. It is lighted by a large skylight of stained glass and by windows of grained glass in the north end.

The association under whose auspices the church has been erected was formed in [illegible] for many years worshiped in [illegible] had erected upon a square [illegible] EDWIN A. STEVENS. A year ago the [illegible] ties desired to use the square as [illegible] and turned all the congregation[illegible] upon it out of their churches. [illegible] the children connected with the Sunday School of the church will meet at the Institute, and move in procession to the new church, where their presence will lend additional interest to the dedicatory services.

The exercises will be conducted by Rev. M. E. ELLISON, the Pastor, and several prominent divines are expected to be present and deliver addresses.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Opening of the Hackensack and New-York Extension—Excursion Over the New Road Yesterday—Leading Features of Improvement.

The Hackensack branch of the Erie Railway, thirteen and a half miles long, extending from Jersey City to Hackensack, one of the most flourishing villages of New-Jersey, is already well known to the traveling public. Yesterday the extension of this branch to Hillsdale, (a new name for Pascack,) a distance of eight miles, was formally opened, and to-morrow a new time table goes into effect for trains over the entire line. This extension was projected some two years since, and that the work has been carried through is owing in a great measure to the energy and perseverance of Mr. D. P. PATTERSON, who is the President of the Company which operates the road, under a lease of the branch from the Erie Railway. It is intended soon to continue the line until a junction is made with the North River at Haverstraw. The new portion of the road which was opened yesterday, although short in extent, will be of great benefit to the Metropolis, for it opens up a beautiful section of country through the Hackensack and Pascack Valleys, in Bergen County, N. J., and brings within reach of the City, by a few minutes' ride, a large number of eligible building lots, which are now cultivated as farms. The road is constructed under a charter from the New-Jersey Legislature as far as the New-York State line, and it is expected that another charter will be obtained at this session of our own Legislature, which will allow the further prosecution of the work under the name of the Hackensack and New-York Extension Railway.

The excursion yesterday was eminently a success. At 1 P. M. a train, drawn by engine No. 389, of the Erie Road, gaily decorated with flags, left Jersey City with about 100 invited guests on board, arriving at Hillsdale soon after 2 o'clock. At Hackensack four additional cars, filled with excursionists, were attached to the train. The intermediate stations between the latter village and Hillsdale, on the new portion of the road, are named as follows: New-Bridge, River Edge, New-Milford, Oradell, Kinderkamack and Westwood. Hillsdale is a small settlement, containing several private houses, a large store and a blacksmith's shop. Arriving at the termini of the extension the entire party were handsomely entertained at the residence of Mr. PATTERSON, the President of the road, who lives at this place. After a detention of about an hour the return trip was made, and at 3:30 P. M. the train arrived at Hackensack, where the more ceremonious opening of the road took place. Omnibuses were at the station to convey the guests to Van Riper's Hotel, where a generous collation had been spread, and to which all did ample justice. After the dinner speeches were made by Mr. PATTERSON, Mr. M. N. KNAPP, counsel of the road, and Senator HOPPER, of the New-Jersey Senate. Mr. HOPPER complimented the projectors of the enterprise for letting light into Bergen County, and in arousing the energies of its people to the demands of the present age. He said that although not a resident, Bergen County was his birthplace, and he should ever feel a deep interest in its welfare. He detailed the difficulties under which the original projectors of the Hackensack Railway labored when the road was first thought of in 1856, and gave a brief history of the inception, progress and completion of that work. He alluded to the energy displayed by the present President of the extension, Mr. PATTERSON, in the further prosecution of the enterprise, and closed by saying, "If you want Hackensack to become a large and prosperous place you must stand by the live men who favor improvements and are in sympathy with the age of progress in which we live."

At the conclusion of Mr. HOPPER's remarks several volunteer sentiments were given, and soon after the train returned to Jersey City, which was safely reached at 6 P. M., with no accident to mar the pleasure of the day. To-morrow the new part of the road will be thrown open to the public, and three trains will run daily each way from Jersey City to Hillsdale.

Among the gentlemen who accompanied the excursion in addition to those already mentioned, were the following: Colonel Alexander P. Berthoud, Superintendent of the road; J. H. Rutter, General Freight Superintendent of the Erie Railway; Charles G. Sisson, President of the Northern Railway; G. Ackerson, ex-President, and Messrs. John L. Earle, John Ward and Daniel Romaine, ex-directors of the Hackensack Railway; Senator Brinkenhoff, of New-Jersey; Victor Romée, United States Assessor for the Fourth New-Jersey District; Cornelius Blauvelt, ex-Sheriff and now County Clerk of Bergen County; G. G. Ackerson, Jr., District-Attorney, and William S. Banta, ex-District-Attorney of Bergen County; Benjamin Bogert, of this City; C. Lydecker and Thomas Johnson, of Inglewood, N. J., and many others.

THE NEWARK FIRE.

Loss Over $200,000—List of Insurances.

The fire which broke out in Newark shortly before twelve o'clock on Friday night, was one of the most destructive that has ever occurred in that city. The account of the conflagration given by telegraph yesterday morning while the fire was still raging, was of course incomplete, although correct.

The property destroyed was situated east of the Centre-street depot, between the railroad and the river. The old "Ward Hospital" building stood on the side of the track, opposite the depot. In the rear of the front building was another brick building, also belonging to the hospital building, and there were also a number of frame buildings attached to these. Near these buildings were RANDALL & SWAIN's lumber yard, WM. O. HADLEY's trunk and carpet-bag manufactory, the storehouse of the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, and the yard of Messrs. JAMES R. SAYRE & Co., dealers in masons' materials. These were all swept away by the fire, and the buildings nearly all consumed.

The fire originated in the third story of the hospital building, occupied by JOHN MCDONNELL for the manufacture of sash and blinds, and by CHARLES LEWIS, saddlery manufacturer. The alarm was given immediately and the Fire Department was soon on the ground. The most vigorous efforts were made to check the flames, but they spread rapidly and the sheds and lumber piles in the yards adjoining were within the space of a few moments wrapped in flames. A strong north wind made the efforts of the firemen almost ineffectual for nearly two hours, the flames spreading out on every side and threatening the railroad depot and other buildings adjoining. At about 2 o'clock the fire was so far subdued as to begin to recede instead of spreading further, and before daylight it was nearly extinguished.

The losses it is estimated will amount to nearly $250,000. The "Hospital" property was owned by Messrs. C. L. CONISH, ISAIAH BLOOD and ERASTUS D. THAYER, of New-York. Their loss is nearly $100,000, which is said to be partially covered by insurance. The occupants of the building were also heavy losers. Mr. MCDONNELL's loss is estimated at $15,000, upon which there was an insurance of only $1,000. The loss of Mr. LEWIS was $2,000; insured for $1,000 in the Commonwealth, New-York. Three other firms who occupied portions of the building, were losers to a small extent. The loss of Messrs. RANDALL, SWAIN & Co., proprietors of the lumber yard, is about $75,000. Their insurance is $27,000, as follows: Lafayette, New-York, $3,000; Connecticut, Hartford, $1,500; Market, New-York, $2,500; Commonwealth, New-York, $2,500; North American, Philadelphia, $3,000; Albany City, Albany, $3,000; National Union, Washington, $2,000; Hide and Leather, Boston, $1,500; Security, New-York, $5,000; Lumberman's, Chicago, $1,500; Cleveland, of Cleveland, Ohio, $1,500. Mr. HADLEY's loss on stock was $3,000. His insurance was as follows: Newark City Mutual, $5,000; Newark City, $2,500; Merchants' Mutual, $3,000; American Mutual, $5,000; Fireman's, $5,000; People's, $2,000. The building occupied by the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company was damaged to the amount of $1,000, and goods upon storage were injured to a similar amount. The building was fully insured in the Home Insurance Company of New-York. The loss of Messrs. JAMES R. SAYRE & Co. is about $4,000. They have an insurance of $11,000 in the Newark City and Mutual Insurance Companies. There were also other losses, smaller in separate amounts than those above named, but footing up a large aggregate.

The Brooklyn Highway Robbery Case—Second Day's Examination.

Justice LYNCH resumed the examination of the prisoners charged with committing an assault and robbery on GEORGE WACHTEN, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock.

The first witness called was CHARLES WACHTEN, a brother of the man assaulted. He did not see the affray, but was called to his brother's assistance, and pursued the men as they were running away. On coming up to them DINGLE, GILLESPIE and GILLIGAN turned on him and threw stones at him. He recognized the three men in Court, and also identified the pants his brother wore, and the cuts in the pockets.

PATRICK SULLIVAN testified that he was present after the fight was over, but could not recognize any of the parties, although he saw them running away.

[illegible] closed the case for the prosecution, and Mr. GRAY moved that the accused be acquitted [illegible] charge of highway robbery, and held for [illegible] and battery, which, he maintained, was [illegible] only offence proved against them; and, also, that the prisoner WARD be discharged for want [illegible] was in company with DINGLE, GILLESPIE, GILLIGAN and MCGOWAN early [illegible]. JOHN DINGLE testified that WARD was in his company until 9 or 9:30 o'clock on that evening. [illegible] in various drinking saloons together, [illegible] not see him after that hour, until he [illegible] in the jail.

This ended the hearing of the case and Justice LYNCH, after reviewing the evidence at length, discharged WARD, there being no evidence to inculpate him. Counsel waived further examination in defence of DINGLE, who was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, bail being accepted. The examination of the other two prisoners will be held at an early date.

THE BAILEY-COOK CASE.

Decision of Commissioner Betts—Discharge of the Defendants—Rearrest of Martin R. Cook on New Charges.

Commissioner BETTS yesterday gave his decision in the case of MARTIN R. COOK and E. B. FARRINGTON, against whom a large amount of testimony was presented for the purpose of proving that they were guilty of defrauding the Government of the tax on a large quantity of whisky. The following is the decision:

On the 31st of July, 1868, E. W. FARRINGTON, being then a Revenue Inspector, furnished to M. R. COOK, of the firm of GORDON, FELLOWS & MCMILLAN, dealers in whisky, a first return of 133 barrels of highwines, marked E & D, then in bond at Nos. 88 and 90 Pearl-street. It contained 4,996 36-100 proof gallons, whereby COOK was enabled to withdraw the same from bond upon the payment of tax on that number of gallons; and this return is alleged by the Government to have been false, and known to be also by the defendants. FARRINGTON has also furnished to COOK a return that the same 133 barrels E & D contained 6,425 35-100 proof gallons, which return was also dated July 31, 1868, and by means of which COOK was enabled to charge, and did charge, one MICHAEL DOUGHERTY, of Boston, to whom he had sold these 133 barrels, with the Government tax, as paid on the larger number of gallons. These facts, which were to some extent matters of importance at the time the motion to discharge was made, are now established by the evidence introduced by the defendants, taken in connection with that already presented on the part of the Government. It being then proven that the two defendants had, by connivance, made two different returns as to the same spirits, which differed by about five wine gallons, and one of which was manifestly false, the Government had the right to claim that the larger was the true one, and call upon the defendants to explain this variance. This, defence has now undertaken to do; first, by explaining why there were two returns, so different in their amounts; and second, to prove that the larger return is false; and third, that the smaller one is true. The version they give of this transaction is that the 133 barrels were sold to DOUGHERTY while in bond, and that a contract was made with him that they were to be manufactured into Shields' Bourbon Whisky; that therefore FARRINGTON was employed to gauge them, and made a true return, viz., the smaller one, upon which the tax was paid, and the spirits taken out of bond; but that when the spirits came into the store of GORDON, FELLOWS & MCMILLAN, then, in violation of the contract made with DOUGHERTY, only 50 out of these 133 barrels were used; and the other 83 barrels were hoisted into the loft, their place being supplied with other highwines, then on hand, which were dumped in the tanks with the 50 barrels of E & D highwines, and other materials, such as syrup, coloring and flavoring added thereto, the compound producing 148 barrels of Shields' Bourbon, which was forwarded to DOUGHERTY; that the substitution of other highwines was concealed from DOUGHERTY, and that from the number of gallons in the 148 barrels of Bourbon, an estimate was made by COOK and others of the number of proof gallons which had been originally dumped into the tanks, which estimate was that 6,425 35-100 proof gallons had been so used, and that the book-keeper, HATHAWAY, was sent to FARRINGTON to induce him to prepare a fictitious return of the gauge of the 133 barrels, which should show them to have contained 6,425 35-100 gallons for the purpose of deceiving DOUGHERTY, and that FARRINGTON consented to this, the result being the large return which is in evidence. This is a most ungracious defence, admitting deception practiced towards customers, and tampering with the Government official to procure his aid in carrying out that deception. But it could not be an offence against the laws of the United States. The Commissioner, having reviewed the testimony of all the witnesses for the defence, showing that no fraud upon the Government had been committed, said: None of the witnesses are impeached or materially contradicted; they appear before me as competent witnesses: they are, it is true, the partners or employes of COOK, but from the necessity of the case these would be the only persons cognizant of the facts. FELLOWS & HATHAWAY indeed admit that they were knowingly engaged in the attempt to deceive DOHERTY, which is to their discredit—but not apparently so to invalidate their sworn testimony; but this criticism does not apply to the other three witnesses, and if there be any dependence to be placed upon human testimony, the facts thus testified to might be considered to be established when the only evidence in contradiction is the mere variance between these two returns, without any direct proof on the part of the prosecution as to the truth of the larger or the falsity of the smaller.

But great stress has been laid upon the circumstance that the defence has not presented the duplicate larger returns, alleged by them to have been sent to DOUGHERTY.

It would have been more satisfactory had this paper been introduced, but it was not a necessary link in the chain of evidence, and there was no binding obligation upon them to introduce it. It was frequently asserted in behalf of the Government, during the hearing, that it was not presenting, and did not intend to present, all the proof against the defendants which it possessed, and, undoubtedly, this was the privilege—but the same privilege must also be accorded to the defendants. All that they can be required to offer is sufficient testimony to explain away and counteract all the proof that the Government has offered; and in this way judgment has been done.

The defendants are discharged.

COOK ARRESTED ON NEW AFFIDAVITS.

Immediately after Mr. COOK's discharge eleven new warrants were issued for his arrest by Commissioner BETTS. The accused subsequently gave bail in $13,000 to appear for examination. The following are the affidavits in the case:

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.: JOSHUA F. BAILEY, being duly sworn, says that he is Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirty-second District of New-York; that he has examined the official papers on file in his office showing the withdrawal of distilled spirits from bonded warehouse by GORDON, FELLOWS & MCMILLAN, and has read the affidavit of EDWARD COOPER, hereto annexed, and has talked with FRED. A. STEVENS, late United States Gauger and General Inspector of Distilled Spirits, and from information received from said STEVENS deponent verily believes, and therefore charges, that MARTIN R. COOK, at the Southern District of New-York, on or about the 24th September, 1868, did promise, offer and give to said STEVENS, being then and there an officer of the United States, money with intent to influence him to commit and aid and abet in committing a fraud on the revenue of the United States, in the withdrawal of a quantity of distilled spirits from bonded warehouse, by payment of tax on less than the true amount and quality thereof, and did also on the same day remove and aid and abet in the removal of thirty barrels of distilled spirits from the bonded warehouse of J. R. SMITH, in State-street, in said City of New-York, in a manner other than is provided by law.

J. F. BAILEY.

Sworn to before me, this 5th day of March, 1870.

GEO. F. BETTS, United States Commissioner.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.: EDWARD COOPER, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he resides in Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y.; that from November, 1867, to June, 1869, he was in the employ of FRED. A. STEVENS as bookkeeper; that said STEVENS was part of the time a United States General Inspector of Distilled Spirits, and during the balance of that period a United States Gauger of Distilled Spirits, and that he, deponent, was in the habit of making out the inspection returns for said STEVENS; that certain papers, usually called "slips," were handed to him by said STEVENS or his assistants; that on said slips was written by said STEVENS or his assistants the actual and true gauge as ascertained of the several lots of distilled spirits inspected by said STEVENS or by his assistants. Deponent further swears that he, deponent, was in the habit of making out inspection returns by copying from said "slips" the gauges, "wantages" and proof, as stated therein, and that he would then hand the inspection returns to said STEVENS, who would either sign them himself or authorize and direct this deponent to sign them in his (said STEVENS') stead. And deponent further says that in many instances said STEVENS directed deponent to make out false inspection returns from said "slips," in this way, to wit: either to increase the number of gallons marked as "outs" on said "slips," or to state on the inspection returns a lower grade of proof than as given in said "slips," or to state on the inspection returns the gross gauge at less than the true gross gauge. And by using one, or two, or all three of these means, as the case might be, a return was made up, showing a smaller number of proof gallons than the original slips would show and state; that said false inspection returns were made out for the purpose of serving as a basis whereon to pay the internal revenue tax by the parties withdrawing from bond; and deponent further says, that he is satisfied and believes that said STEVENS was paid an extra compensation by said parties withdrawing from bond for the making out of said false returns, and that the difference between the actual and true gauges and the false returns was from two gallons and upwards of two gallons to ten gallons per barrel; and deponent further says that he has, at the office of the Collector of the Thirty-second District of New-York, examined a number of certificates of inspection which were returned to said Collector's office by said STEVENS for the purpose of serving as a basis whereon the internal revenue tax on distilled spirits should be paid by GORDON, FELLOWS & MCMILLAN, to wit: And deponent further says that MARTIN R. COOK, then a member of the firm of GORDON, FELLOWS & MCMILLAN, was the person who represented the said firm in transacting business with the said STEVENS, and deponent has seen him at various times after spirits had been gauged by said STEVENS for said firm of GORDON, FELLOWS & MCMILLAN, come to the office of said STEVENS, and go into the private room with said STEVENS, and after a short time STEVENS came out and got the "slips" showing the quantity of spirits just gauged, and returned to the said room and had further interviews with said COOK, and afterwards came to deponent and directed him to "cut" the said gauges, and deponent says that among the returns so cut of spirits gauged for GORDON, FELLOWS & MCMILLAN, under the circumstances and in the way above described, are one lot of thirty barrels distilled spirits inspected Sept. 24, 1868, falsely returned as containing 1,157.72 proof gallon; one lot of ten barrels inspected March 10, 1869; one lot of five barrels, Feb. 8, 1869; one lot of five barrels, February, 1869; one lot of five barrels, Feb. 8, 1869; one lot of ten barrels, Oct. 31, 1868; one lot of three barrels, Oct. 27, 1868; one lot of sixty-seven barrels, Oct. 24, 1868; one lot of fifty barrels, Oct. 9, 1868; one lot of fifty barrels, Oct. 9, 1868, and another lot of ten barrels, Oct. 4, 1868; and that the returns and gauges of each of these lots was "cut" as above described.

EDWARD COOPER.

Sworn to before me this 5th day of March, 1870.

GEO. F. BETTS, United States Commissioner.

The funeral of THOMAS J. FLYNN, who was recently drowned in the North River, took place yesterday morning, at his late residence, No. 69 Barrow-street. After the services at the house a requiem mass was said over the remains at St. Joseph's Church, and a few remarks made regarding the life and death of the deceased. The interment took place at Newark.

[illegible] JOSEPH W. [illegible], of One Hundred [illegible], was arrested yesterday and arraigned before Justice DOWLING on a charge of having stolen three pistols, valued at $55, from the store of CHARLES FOLSOM, at No. 33 Maiden-lane, on the 4th inst. He was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 for trial.

A grand mass meeting of workingmen is to be held at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, when addresses will be delivered by Messrs. TREVELLICK, CUMMINGS, YOUNG, and others identified with the interests of the laboring man.

The paying of pensions by the Government agents was continued yesterday. The number of invalid applicants was not so large as on the previous day, but the procession of widows had not diminished in the least.

At the meeting of the Assistant Aldermen, yesterday afternoon, the resolutions providing for laying the Stow foundation pavement in various streets up town, were adopted over the Mayor's veto.

JOHN SANDS was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, charged with breaking into the premises of ADOLPH HERMAN, No. 317 Third-avenue, yesterday morning, and stealing a quantity of cigars and some liquors, valued at $100. He was held to answer.

THOMAS WATSON, of No. 82 Seventh-avenue, was charged, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, with obtaining the sum of $85 from CHARLES P. HANSON, No. 26 Clarke-street, upon fraudulent representations. He was committed for trial.

JOHN COUGHLIN, of No. 301 Spring-street, was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge COX, charged with stealing several trunks worth $257, from the store of HOSEA B. PERKINS, No. 121 Bowery. The property was discovered in the possession of the prisoner, at his residence, by Captain MCDONNELL, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who placed him under arrest. He was committed for trial to the Court of General Sessions.

EDWARD VAN VALEN, 6 years of age, living at No. 118 West Thirty-ninth-street, was run over yesterday in Thirty-ninth-street, near Broadway, and severely injured, by a butcher cart. He was removed to his home, and GEO. HORTON, the driver of the cart, was arrested on a charge of reckless driving.

PETER KEENAN, who was employed by the New-York Dyeing and Printing Company at West Brighton, Staten Island, on Friday afternoon was caught in the machinery of the dye house and instantly killed. An inquest was held by Coroner MARTINDALE, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

The steamship *City of Port-au-Prince*, Captain C. W. JACKSON, arrived at her dock from Port-au-Prince at 7 o'clock on Monday evening, with a cargo of coffee, logwood, &c. She discharged, went to the balance dock for repairs and then took a full cargo of merchandise and sailed again yesterday afternoon.

The ironclad steamship *Atlanta*, which sailed from Philadelphia on the 19th December last for Port-au-Prince, had not reached there at last dates.

The Market National Bank acknowledges the receipt of $128 from a "conscientious and converted man."

Seats in the Gold Room, which, a year ago, were valued at $3,000, are now considered dear at $750. The announcement, "Seats free," is looked for next.

ROBERT ABRAMS, assistant engineer on the steamboat *Thomas Hunt*, which plies between this City and Staten Island, was instantly killed yesterday morning by falling from the walking-beam of the boat and striking his head upon the crank three decks below. He was oiling the machinery at the time, and the engineer, unconscious of the fact, started the engine. The deceased resided at Port Richmond, S. I., and leaves a wife and one child.

The pneumatic tunnel, which has been exhibited during the last week for the benefit of the Union Home and School for Orphans, has been visited by nearly 2,000 persons.

JOHN FAGAN, a laborer, was run over by an express wagon yesterday, at the corner of Rector and Greenwich streets, and seriously injured on the back. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital, as was also RICHARD HALPIN, of No. 3 Roosevelt-street, who fell on the corner of Canal and Mott streets and fractured a leg.

WILLIAM MASON was brought before Justice DOWLING yesterday, at the Tombs, to answer a charge of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at $80, from FRANK WILDMAN and JAMES E. OSBORN, of No. 60 Amity-street. The prisoner boarded with the complainants, and had ready access to the property. He was held for trial on his own confession.

Justice DOWLING discharged thirty-eight unfortunate women from Blackwell's Island yesterday, where they were imprisoned for disorderly conduct. Each of the women had served from one to three months for her offence.

D. O. SULLIVAN's name was inadvertently printed yesterday in an article on vaccination, as President of the Eastern Dispensary, instead of the Medical Board of the same institution. WM. P. COOLEDGE, Esq., is the President of the Dispensary.

The friends of Mr. MEEHAN begin to entertain hope of his recovery, owing to the fact that for the last two days he has been improving, and comparatively easier than they expected him to be. The ball, however, has not yet been extracted, and he is by no means out of danger.

HENRY VAIL, of No. 10 Abattoir-place, near West Thirty-ninth-street; ARTHUR GAMBLE and WILLIAM MCNEIL, of West Thirty-eighth-street, near the Hudson River Railroad Depot; PATRICK THORPE, of No. 611 West Thirty-ninth-street; GEORGE BELTZER, of No. 17 Abattoir-place, and MICHAEL DONOHUE, of No. 613 West Thirty-eighth-street, were arraigned yesterday on complaint of SILAS W. PEARSALL, Health Inspector, on a charge of carrying on extensive fat-boiling concerns without a permit from the Board of Health. The hearing of these complaints was postponed until the 19th of March.

Two lads, named WM. SMITH and PETER SWARTZ, were brought up yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court, charged with loitering around Forty-second-street and Second-avenue, on Friday night, with a quantity of picklocks, skeleton keys and other burglars' tools in their possession. Committed in default of $500 bail.

An unknown man was admitted to Bellevue Hospital on Friday, and yesterday morning he died and his body was taken to the Morgue. He was about 40 years of age, five feet eight inches high, had light brown hair and sandy whiskers, and wore a black overcoat, brown pants and vest, and a plaid woolen shirt.

JOHN H. BRUCE, a merchant, aged 30 years, was arrested last evening by Detectives NIVEN and VAUGHAN, on a charge of stealing a gold watch from ANNIE RICE, of No. 56 West Houston-street. The prisoner was locked up at Police Headquarters.

Before the German Reading Club, at No. 200 Third-avenue, last evening, Mr. CHARLES BOETTCHER delivered a lecture on "The Death Penalty," advocating its retention as indispensable for the protection of society. Dr. WILLIAM LANDSBERG followed him, with an able address opposing the penalty.

Early last evening a fire occurred in LOUIS HECTMAN's bedroom, on the third floor of No. 122 William-street. Damage, $150, covered by insurance in the Columbia.

A man, supposed to be J. G. HARDING, stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, was found dead in bed yesterday afternoon, at No. 122 West Twenty-seventh-street. He is believed to have poisoned himself. Motive unknown.

BROOKLYN.

A couple of marines, named PATRICK RILEY and ENOS DIXON, are at present in the custody of the United States Marshal, charged with stealing some clothes from the sailors' ward at the Navy Yard. The prisoners had previously been arrested on the 23d February, and taken before Judge WALSH, but were discharged for want of jurisdiction. They were rearrested yesterday, and now await examination before United States Commissioner JONES.

A call has been issued, signed by upwards of five hundred prominent citizens of both parties, to all "who are in favor of reducing the indebtedness of the City $4,000,000, and of saving $300,000 annually in taxes, by a sale of a portion of the Park land," to attend a general city meeting on Wednesday evening, at the Academy of Music.

The perpetrators of the alleged assault and robbery at Gowanus on the 14th of February, have been held to await the action of the Grand Jury. The culprits are named PATRICK RYAN and JOHN HOGAN, both of New-York.

Police Sergeant MILLER is at present the subject of an investigation by a committee of his colleagues. It appears that he withheld payment of $300 out of $980 which the widow of Patrolman PIERCE was entitled to receive from the Police Mutual Benefit Association—whether rightfully or wrongfully remains to be discovered.

The furniture store of Mr. ROWE, at No. 250 Fulton-avenue, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning about 1 o'clock. The building is owned by Mr. COHEN, and is valued at $4,500; fully covered by insurance. The stock was insured in the Liverpool, London and Globe for $2,500, and is valued at $3,000. A slight amount of damage was done in the neighboring building.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Harlem Extension Railroad, (the Lebanon Springs, and the Bennington and Rutland Railroads consolidated under the new title,) I. C. [illegible] were chosen General Superintendent, and [illegible] C. PINCKNEY, General Freight [illegible]. [illegible] as the road can be put in good condition, [illegible] express trains will be run over the [illegible] between this City and Montreal.

The County Court and Court of Sessions [illegible] Westchester County closed the sitting at [illegible] on Friday evening. In the case of NEWTON SAMLER, who was placed on trial for the commission of a rape, the jury failed to agree.

Mr. [illegible], a lawyer, of No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, who was tried on a charge of forgery, was acquitted. HENRY D. CLARK was convicted of forging the name of Mr. DE REVERE, ticket agent of the Hudson River Railroad Company at Tarrytown, to a check for $150, and sent to the State Prison at Sing Sing for one year.

The Rectory of Grace (Episcopal) Church, White Plains, has been presented by Mr. E. T. PRADHOMME with a lot as the site for a Sabbath school and lecture room.

Rev. T. S. RUMNEY, Rector of Grace Church, White Plains for the last sixteen years, has been tendered the Rectorship of Christ Church, Germantown, Penn.

Mr. ELISHA ONDERDONK has been appointed manager of the New-York Hospital Farm at White Plains.

LONG ISLAND.

The cost of keeping the Suffolk County poor during the year 1869 was $2,411 02, nearly $200 less than last year.

The residents of Smithtown, Huntington and Brookhaven, after canvassing the various routes for connecting their section of country with New-York, have determined to offer the following proposition to the Long Island Railroad: They will subscribe to the stock of the Company, for the extension, $5,000 per mile for every mile of track which is necessary to be built in connecting Port Jefferson with the Northport branch of the Long Island Railroad. SAMUEL A. SMITH, HENRY C. WEBB and CARL S. BURR were appointed a committee to confer with officers of the railroad and make the offer.

The examination of the two horse thieves who entered ex-Sheriff FURMAN's barn in Middle Village, and stole two horses a few days since, took place yesterday at Hunter's Point. It seems the horses were taken to what is known as a clipping stable in New-York, and had their appearance so changed that their identity could hardly be established. One of the thieves was caught in the act of selling the horses. They were both committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

NEW-JERSEY.

The number of the traveling destitute accommodated at the Jersey City Police Station during the three months ending the 31st of January was 3,025, of whom 2,877 were males. The number of lodgers during the month of February was 987.

Mrs. SARAH F. NORTON is about to entertain the citizens of Newark with her unique and interesting lecture on "The Ragpickers of New-York." Mrs. NORTON is well-known to the Press and public of New York as one who has something to say and who knows how to say it; and all who have heard her in this pronounce her equal to ANNA DICKINSON. The subject is a novel one, is treated intellectually and philosophically, and no one will regret having heard it.

In the case of the United States against EMANUEL MELLOCH, on trial at Trenton on a charge of embezzling $5,000 while acting as Paymaster in the United States Navy, a verdict in favor of the defendant has been returned.

Mr. MORRIS WOODRUFF, of Elizabeth, was seriously injured yesterday by being thrown from his horse, which ran away. Mr. JACOB SCHILL, in attempting to assist the fallen man, received two severe kicks from the horse on the forehead. Both men received medical attendance in a neighboring drug store, and were then conveyed home.

A passenger, while alighting from the 9:30 train, at the Market-street depot in Newark, last evening, fell between the cars. One of these passed over one of his legs and crushed it so badly that immediate amputation became necessary. Drs. DODD and COLE performed the operation. It is thought that the man cannot live.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 5—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N	Clear	26
Portland	N	Clear	20
Boston	N	Cloudy	30
New-York	N. W	Snowing	27
Philadelphia	N	Cloudy	28
Wilmington, Del	N. W	Cloudy	30
Washington	N	Cloudy	30
Richmond	N. E	Cloudy	38
Savannah	N. W	Cloudy	62
Augusta, Ga	W	Clear	58
Buffalo	N. E	Clear	30
Pittsburg	N. W	Snowing	27
Chicago	N. W	Cloudy	32
Louisville	N	Cloudy	34
Mobile	E	Foggy	64
Key West		Clear	71
Havana	S. E	Clear	71

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 5.—*In steamship St. Laurent, for Havre and Brest*—James B. Mackenzie, Z. M. Bacon, H. T. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gillet, William Cutting, Rev. William McCloskey, J. Gerson, George W. Turner, Arthur W. Turner, Mme. R. Igeda, Teodoro Y. Hernandes, Mr. and Mrs. Goetmann, G. Goggin, E. Chautreau, Juan Cebrian, E. Moleras, Miss Louise Vache, Miss Ellen Murphy, Mrs. Buteux and child, C. Ravaux, Miss C. Ravaux, Michel Mulaney, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Gross, Mrs. Brunswig, Miss Mariette Auzean, Mme. Virgine, Mons. Ldo. Sererino Caraballo, Jaime Vilar, Mrs. Gaubert, Mr. Sermensau, Mme. D'Jaernoiz, Mr. and Mrs. F. Vrigneau, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic, A. Chaplain, E. Chaplain, E. Massicot, Mme. M. D'Jeaumont, Chas. Jeaumont, J. B. Stegner, A. Raffine, J. Martin, L. Manny, Mrs. Marie F. Normand, E. Croquin, J. Grayopera, Gabril Fortin, D. S. Richardson.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Mrs. Allen McLane, nurse and child, Mrs. Smiley and Miss Bryan, Mrs. Tobias and child, G. M. Jacobus, William Ounasr, John A. Brenner, F. G. Heinrich, Joseph Ewing, Fred. Goodridge, and wife, nurse and child, Mrs. Grosvenor, Mrs. T. Robeson and maid, Lew Robeson, Robert Barkley, Miss Jane Barkley, P. C. Hartough, Mrs. Mary Guy, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Marvin, Jr., Miss Mary E. House, D. Edgar, F. W. Jackson, Mrs. H. Foster, W. Foster, D. C. Renolds, M. Thovmaplen, M. Goltan, L. Tietgen, T. Wilkinson, H. Semmelhaak, B. Glissman, T. Munster, W. Grantze, F. Diestel, W. P. Copeland, Mrs. Eliza Summers, Jno. M. Spaulding and wife, Miss Richmond, Miss M. Lemon, T. Kohn, J. H. Sheppard, Miss Lizzie Wallace, W. B. Brickell, S. T. Stortevant, D. T. Dunn, C. H. Beaird, T. B. Boyd.

MARCH 5—*In steamship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. J. Konvalinka and daughter, J. B. Chaffe, W. Waddingham, J. T. Procter, A. G. Yeatman, B. R. Page, Henry Josephi, Mr. Fowler, H. Howly, Henry Arthur, E. B. Pearse, D. J. Harding, Francisco Solveres, W. J. B. Hill, Geo. Weston, Saml. Burgess, J. Konvalnka, James P. Garrettson.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah.—H. J. H. Jacobs, J. S. Studley, E. Gacob, J. W. Remley, P. Brady, Saml. Williamson and lady, W. F. Peterson, lady and 2 children, Rev. H. S. Miller, Miss Clara White, H. A. Campbell and lady, F. S. Conklin and lady, J. S. Ray.

MARCH 5.—*In steamship Erin, for Liverpool.*—F. Venture, E. Nogues, Aug. Van Neal, S. Harris, R. H. Harcon, J. M. Lester, Miss Lansman, Mr. and Mrs. Lansman, Mr. and Mrs. Knox, Miss Knox.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 5—*In steamship Weser, from Bremen.*—Jeanette Wornitz, Geo. Fellmann and family, John Leane and wife, E. W. Bolenius, E. Greeven, H. Reygersberg, Jos. Schmitt and wife, Rosa Huber, C. Hohnlesner, Anna Biet, Ulrich von Gersdorff and wife, A. Schultz, H. Fulling, Carl Lepold, H. Toppenburg, Dan. Alexander, Harry Wilson, Chas. Ramus, A. Lilly, A. Lyon, F. Basse, F. King, Thos. Clarke and wife, M. Mazuck, B. Meyer, John Roberts, M. Stapley and wife, G. and H. Moyer, H. Holland, H. Semon, H. Gettard.

In steamship Leo from Savannah.—John Brew, wife and three children, F. Hamin and wife, F. Frederica, C. Hensel, H. Sleineche, J. Weinlich, Miss S. D'Zinba, C. Micheli, H. Shuefeldt, C. Vought—all of the German opera Maurice Grau, Mrs. H. Riley and three children, Mme. de la Chasee, Mrs. Wood, Captain W. B. Cash, John Haveron, Jr., A. S. Harmon, Thomas Foster, John F. Lewis, Dr. Merrill, W. S. Gaylord, H. D. Johnson, B. F. Richardson, William Hawthorn, Simon Rosenthal, W. H. Hightower, James Hopkinson, C. C. Smith, James Brown, J. Barrett, J. O'Connor, D. Gafenther, M. Quinn, O. Morris, C. E. Brown, P. Kelly, J. Edwards, P. Girtv, J. Smith, C. Rogers.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 27 | Sun sets.... 5 57 | Moon sets..10 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 27 | Gov. Island.11 16 | Hell Gate..12 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Union, (N. G.,) Dreyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Crescent City, Norton, New-Orleans, Frederic Baker; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Europa, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Rapidan, Whitehurst, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Flag, Limeburner, Fernandina, Florida Railroad Co.; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships John Tucker, Taylor, San Francisco, Samuel W. Osgood; St. Nicholas, Williams, San Francisco, Geo. D. Sutton; Isaac Webb, Mortimer, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Sam Russell, Lucas, Hong Kong, A. A. Low & Bros.

Barks Gesner, (N. G.,) Christoffer, Bremen, Hermann Koop & Co.; Augustine Kobbe, Carver, Matanzas, J. [illegible] & Co.; Attina, (Norw.,) [illegible] via Philadelphia, Funch, Edye & Co. [illegible]

[illegible] Henry & Parker.

Schrs. Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, [illegible]; W. McKee; Phenix, Smith, New-Haven; [illegible] (Mex.), Sala, Campeachy, Lamarre, [illegible]; Thebaud; H. Gibbs, Chase, Providence; [illegible] McLennon, New-Haven; Starlight, [illegible]ham and Para, Burdett & Pond; Hud [illegible]dleton, St. Marc and a market, Morrison [illegible]; W. H. Kensel, Soper, Cardenas, J. E. [illegible]; Nellie Belle, Steele, Jacksonville, Warren [illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Weser, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen [illegible] and Southampton 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Was detained off Sandy Hook [illegible] an account of snow storm and fog. Feb. 24, lat. [illegible] lon. 16 09, passed ship Pekina, of London, [illegible] 28th, lat. 45 23, lon. 49, passed several icebergs [illegible] 4, lat. 40 20, lon. 71 08, passed steamship Ocean[illegible] hence for Copenhagen.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah [illegible] mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Alabama, Limeburner, Fernandina [illegible] March 1, with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co.

Ship Favorite, Greenman, Liverpool [illegible] mdse. to John A. McGaw. Experienced heavy [illegible]erly gales on the passage, and has been [illegible] miles of Sandy Hook for the last 13 ds.

Schr. Mattie Holmes, (of Bangor,) Stubbs, [illegible] Rios, Jam., 28 ds., with logwood and pimento [illegible] De Cordova & Co.—vessel to H. W. Lord & Co. [illegible] no vessels. Has been 15 ds. north of Hatteras [illegible] strong N. W. gales, and has been blown off [illegible] twice, as far east as lat. 40 45, lon. 69 30.

Schr. Mary M., (of Gloucester,) Hall, [illegible] N. F., 15 ds., with 600 bbls. frozen herring [illegible] Lynch & Co.

Schr. Mary Lee Newton, Carlow, Red [illegible] Providence, with plaster to John Boynton's [illegible]

Schr. Mary Langdon, Bennett, Rockland, [illegible] to J. R. Brown.

Schr. John L. Kenzel, Steelman, Barbour [illegible] Baltimore.

Schr. Bramhall, Hamilton, Elizabethport, for [illegible]land.

Schr. Elm City, Kidd, Elizabethport, for [illegible]port.

Schr. M. A. Mitchell, Davidson, Virginia, for [illegible] Haven.

Schr. Jason, Small, Machias, with lumber to [illegible]son & Clapp.

Schr. Celeste Hendricks, Perry, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Lizzie W. Hanner, Farnum, Portland, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Entire, Kinnear, Providence, for [illegible]port.

Schr. Joseph Hay, Hathaway, Providence, for [illegible]more.

Schr. Billow, Wallace, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. W. S. O'Brien, O'Brien, New-Haven, for [illegible]bethport.

Schr. Gun Rock, Banks, Savannah 35 ds., via New London, with mdse. to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Oregon, Cundage, Rockland, with lime to [illegible] S. Pressy.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Providence, for [illegible]port.

Schr. Geo. W. Kimball, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Judge Runyon, McDevitt, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James H. Young, Barrett, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Maggie Bell, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Providence, for [illegible]bethport.

Schr. Metamora, Bates, New-Haven.

Schr. Ann, Davis, Norwalk.

Schr. M. M. Merriam, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Convoy, French, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Alquizar, Thompson, New-London.

Schr. Harriet & Ned, Green, Bristol.

Schr. Rachel Edwards, Edwards, Providence.

Schr. Geo. W. Baldwin, Baker, New-London.

Schr. Jane, Chase, New-Haven.

Schr. Ann L. Brown, Staples, Fall River.

Schr. Increase, Taylor, Norwalk.

Schr. Eliza S., Davis, Norwalk.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. Quickstep, Reed, Providence.

Schr. Pioneer, Crowley, Providence.

Schr. George Peabody, Lee, Virginia.

Schr. Santa Maria, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. R. L. Tay, Baker, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, New-London.

Schr. Sahwa, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Geo. Stancliff, Buell, Fall River.

Schr. R. E. Sharp, Cole, Wickford.

Schr. Thomas Williams, McCobb, Stonington.

Schr. Maria Hearn, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. Collector, Smith, Providence.

Schr. L. W. Birdsall, Latham, Providence.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, Norwich.

Schr. M. L. Bartlett, Riker, Norwalk.

Schr. General Grant, Frame, New-Haven.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Providence.

Schr. Wm. Morrell, Lowe, Providence.

Schr. Luna, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alexandria, Falkingham, Providence.

Schr. J. M. Brainerd, McCarthy, New-Haven.

Schr. Martha, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Belle, Chase, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Sarah J. Hoyt, Cranmer, New-Haven.

Schr. M. H. Westcott, Hulse, Fall River.

Schr. Whistler, Keefe, Taunton.

Schr. St. James, Keefe, Taunton.

WIND—At sunset, light, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Union, for Bremen; St. Laurent, for Havre; Europa, for Glasgow; City of Antwerp and Erin, for Liverpool; City of Port-au-Prince, for Port-au-Prince; Gulf Stream, for Galveston; Rapidan, Crescent City and Geo. Washington, for New-Orleans; Flag, for Fernandina; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; [illegible] Terry, for Newbern; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; [illegible] Uruguay, for St. Thomas; schr. Royal Arch, for [illegible]denas.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 5.—Arr. steamers William Kennedy, from Baltimore; Glaucus, from New-York; [illegible] Woodside, from New-Orleans; brigs Jennie [illegible] from Cadiz; Hiram Abiff, from Sagua; schrs. [illegible] from Messina; M. E. Smith, from Cardenas; [illegible] Denike, from Galveston; E. B. Everman, from [illegible]sonville. Spoken Dec. 10, lat. 26 S., lon. [illegible] Van Cover, from Calcutta for New-York; Dec. [illegible] Cape of Good Hope, bark Cecelia, from Shanghai for New-York; ship Bennington, from Calcutta [illegible] Harvest Queen, from Bermuda.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 5.—Arr. schrs. L. [illegible] Wing, from New-York; H. W. Godfrey, from [illegible]more.

Sld. steamships Champion, for New-York; [illegible]land, for Baltimore; bark France, for Liverpool; [illegible] Azelda & Laura, for West Indies; brigs J[illegible]tin, for Cuba; Minnie Miller, for Cuba.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 5.—Arr. brig Peru, from Trinidad; Cuba, for Baltimore; [illegible] Cienfuegos for Philadelphia.

Passed out—Brig Alex. Kirkland, for Porto Rico.

Passed in for Baltimore—Brig Alice, from [illegible].

Passed out—Bark Lapwing, for Rio.

The Monarch passed out of the Capes at 10 o'clock this morning.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 3, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Adriana, Elizabethport, for Boston; Hannibal, [illegible] Johnson, for Portsmouth, N. H.; Lucy A. [illegible] Boston.

Sld. schr. Sedona.

P. M.—Arr. brig L. W. Eaton, (Br.,) Aguadilla, P. R., Feb. 12, for Boston; left at Aguadillo, schr. [illegible] (of Eastport,) ldg. for Delaware Breakwater [illegible] orders.

Also arr. schrs. Angeline, New-York, for [illegible]; Lewis C. Benton, Tangier, for do.; Mary Haley, Philadelphia, for do.; Augustus J. Fabens, Savannah [illegible] for Boston; Trade Wind, Rockland, for Providence, (with cargo of lime on fire.)

Passed by—Schr. Ida L. Howard, Portland, for New-York; E. G. Sawyer, bound W.

Returned—Schrs. Nevada, James S. Hewitt, John Stroup, Adile Trudell, and R. W. Tull.

Sld. schr. H. L. Slaght.

4th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. W. W. Pharo, Bath, for Philadelphia; Wm. Rice, do., for New-York; [illegible] Newark, N. J.

Sld. brig Constantine; schrs. Light Boat [illegible]line.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Arr. [illegible] Mersey, for Liverpool, with 16,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. ship Agra, for Valparaiso.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 5.—Arr. steamship [illegible] from New-York.

Cld. steamships San Jacinto and Huntsville, for New-York; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; [illegible]land, for Montevideo; ship Julia, for London; [illegible] J. Russell, for Doboy.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 5.—Sld. [illegible] Gary, for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

Anchored in Quarantine, bound out—Barks [illegible] for Gibraltar; Prometheus, for Stettin; Caroline, [illegible] Havre; Svanen, for Cork; brig Thos. Turull, [illegible] Mayaguez, P. R.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDONDERRY, March 5.—The steamship Pr[illegible] of the Allan line, from Portland for Liverpool, [illegible] at this port to-day, all well.

FURNITURE

PARLOR, LIBRARY AND Bedroom Suites

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

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Lowest Market Prices.

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THOS. R. AGNEW,

GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., [illegible]

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL [illegible]

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, [illegible]

and everything in the line of

FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.

"His Coffees and Teas [illegible] Sugars, Spices and Hams."—[illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY [illegible]

CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold [illegible] highest rates paid for doubloons [illegible] and silver. TAYLOR & CO. [illegible] st., New-York.